

8 Demonstrators Arrested In Riot at Golda Meir's Home

JERUSALEM, April 12 (UPI).—Eight persons were arrested here yesterday in anti-demonstration demonstrations that erupted in violence outside the residence of Premier Golda Meir.

They were protesting against the decision to settle 250 Jews in Hebron and against the cabinet's rejection of a reported invitation by President Gamal Abdel Nasser to meet Dr. Nahum Goldmann, president of the World Jewish Congress.

More than 100 persons, many of them members of leftist Israeli organizations, clashed with police in Jerusalem outside the walls of Mrs. Meir's home when a planned protest in Hebron was stopped.

Police officials had stopped the demonstrators near Bethlehem, on Jerusalem's southern outskirts, so they returned to Jerusalem to take the message to Mrs. Meir.

Some sought to scale the wall outside Mrs. Meir's home and were arrested. Others fought with police, and five were injured badly enough to require hospital treatment.

Earlier last week, students demonstrated against the Goldmann decision and clashed with police when they sought to block major intersections in sit-down strikes.

Eight in Court

JERUSALEM, April 12 (Reuters).—Jerusalem's District Court today brought charges against the eight people arrested.

They are accused of illegal gathering, criminal entrance into private property and disturbing the peace. The police asked for a quick presentation of the trial, and the hearing was set for May 3.

E. Germans Hold Defense Maneuvers

Big Exercise Follows Brandt-Stopth Talks

BERLIN, April 12 (UPI).—The East German Communists disclosed today that they have conducted large-scale civilian defense maneuvers in the southwestern part of their territory, the area where Chancellor Willy Brandt met Premier Willy Stoph at Erfurt last month.

The exercise, which involved civilians as well as the military, was seen as a response by the regime to the enthusiasm shown by many East Germans for Mr. Brandt and his new policy of seeking a détente.

Neues Deutschland, the East German Communist party newspaper, said that the war games were held in "the last few days" and had served the purpose of reaffirming the Communists' determination to defend their workers' and peasants' state.

The Communists are known to have been worried by the jubilation recorded at the chancellor's reception by several thousand East Germans at Erfurt on March 19.

Reason for Attacks
This fear of repercussions among their own population is believed to be the prime reason for continued attacks against Mr. Brandt and his government in all East German news media since the meeting.

However, the Communists have officially denied that they made any arrests at Erfurt in connection with the summit meeting and have also denied reports that they barred the Erfurt area to West German visitors. They said that at least 400 West Germans were present in the Erfurt area visiting relatives.

The civilian defense exercise, the first ever to have been publicly announced by the East Germans, "found the widest consent and support of the residents in the exercise area," the newspaper said.

The para-military workers' militia and other large elements of the population, drafted into civilian defense organizations, as well as the military participated.

Despite the agitation in East Germany, the Communists appear to be ready to go through with the second Brandt-Stopth meeting, scheduled to be held at Kassel, West Germany, next month.

But the East Germans insist that Bonn must grant them full recognition at Kassel or as a result of that meeting.

Brandt Ends
Visit to U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)
ed American military presence in Europe, "without which there can be no security for all of us," efforts to solve economic relations between the United States and the envisaged enlargement of the Common Market.

Despite the agitation in East Germany, the Communists appear to be ready to go through with the second Brandt-Stopth meeting, scheduled to be held at Kassel, West Germany, next month.

But the East Germans insist that Bonn must grant them full recognition at Kassel or as a result of that meeting.

Brandt Ends
Visit to U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)
ed American military presence in Europe, "without which there can be no security for all of us," efforts to solve economic relations between the United States and the envisaged enlargement of the Common Market.

Despite the agitation in East Germany, the Communists appear to be ready to go through with the second Brandt-Stopth meeting, scheduled to be held at Kassel, West Germany, next month.

But the East Germans insist that Bonn must grant them full recognition at Kassel or as a result of that meeting.

Brandt Ends
Visit to U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)
ed American military presence in Europe, "without which there can be no security for all of us," efforts to solve economic relations between the United States and the envisaged enlargement of the Common Market.

Despite the agitation in East Germany, the Communists appear to be ready to go through with the second Brandt-Stopth meeting, scheduled to be held at Kassel, West Germany, next month.

But the East Germans insist that Bonn must grant them full recognition at Kassel or as a result of that meeting.



CLOSE—Paul House, the 2-year-old who passed his German measles along to Astronaut Charles Duke, who in turn came in contact with the Apollo-13 crewmen, watches the mission launching on a television set at his family home in Houston.

Apollo-13 on Course for Moon Landing

(Continued from Page 1)

landing craft. By using the command craft's bigger engine to power down toward the moon the first time, Capt. Lovell and Mr. Haise will save about 14 seconds worth of fuel, which they can well use on their last landing.

The landing is set to take place at 0555 GMT Thursday, after the three men circle the moon ten times together. When Capt. Lovell and Mr. Haise finally enter the landing craft and leave Mr. Swigert behind, Mr. Swigert will return to an orbit 90 miles above the moon to await the return of the other two astronauts and to put himself in position to fly a rescue mission if he needs to do so.

Capt. Lovell and Mr. Haise will land in a valley less than a mile wide nestled in the Fra Mauro Hills, a highland region of the moon about 120 miles east of the Apollo-12 landing site and 500 miles south of the Sea of Rains, the largest of the moon's waterless seas.

Scientists believe the Fra Mauro Hills are some of the oldest places on the moon, being made of clumps of debris that rained down on the moon when the Sea of Rains was formed hundreds of millions of years ago by a giant meteor collision.

Capt. Lovell and Mr. Haise are due to get out of their landing craft twice. During the first walk, which is to last four hours, they will deploy a set of five scientific instruments and operate a lunar drill for the first time. The second walk is to last as long as five hours and will take the astronauts up a 400-foot hill to the edge of a crater called Cone Crater. It is here that scientists believe they will find rocks and debris that came from as far as 60 miles beneath the moon's surface at the time the Sea of Rains was formed to the north.

Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew and West German Chancellor Willy Brandt were among spectators who viewed the launch.

Former Gaullist
Soustelle Forms
Political Group

LYONS, France, April 12 (Reuters).—Jacques Soustelle, former Gaullist minister who spent seven years in self-imposed exile after being charged with plotting against the state, today announced the formation of a new political group taking ideas from both the left and right.

Mr. Soustelle, who returned to France from exile in 1968, said in a speech here that the new "Progress and Liberty" group was set up by 200 delegates from all over France meeting in Lyons.

The group will defend left ideas of liberty but will take from the right the need for order, said Mr. Soustelle, a former governor general of Algeria and information minister.

Mr. Soustelle outlined a wide-ranging program which included support for British entry in the Common Market. He attacked current French government policy for favoring the Arab world, maintaining an arms embargo on Israel and reviving in France "abominable anti-Semitism."

He said his new group is not a political party but a broadly based movement open to everyone.

Soustelle Is Re-Elected
Bavarian Party Chief

MUNICH, April 12 (Reuters).—Former West German Finance Minister Franz Josef Strauss yesterday was overwhelmingly re-elected chairman of the Christian Social Union party, the autonomous Bavarian wing of the opposition Christian Democrats.

He polled 477 of the 500 valid votes at the CSU party congress here. Mr. Strauss, party chairman for the past nine years, is perhaps the strongest critic of Chancellor Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik—negotiations with the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany—in an attempt to ease tensions and gain a post-war peace treaty in Europe.

Soustelle Is Re-Elected
Bavarian Party Chief

MUNICH, April 12 (Reuters).—Former West German Finance Minister Franz Josef Strauss yesterday was overwhelmingly re-elected chairman of the Christian Social Union party, the autonomous Bavarian wing of the opposition Christian Democrats.

He polled 477 of the 500 valid votes at the CSU party congress here. Mr. Strauss, party chairman for the past nine years, is perhaps the strongest critic of Chancellor Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik—negotiations with the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany—in an attempt to ease tensions and gain a post-war peace treaty in Europe.

Soustelle Is Re-Elected
Bavarian Party Chief

On everybody's mind yesterday was the fact that Mr. Swigert was a last-minute replacement for Comdr. Mattingly, but Apollo officials pointedly avoided making any reference to the substitution.

The only one to refer to the replacement at all was the NASA administrator, Dr. Thomas O. Paine, who spoke briefly to a news pool of two reporters in the Cape Kennedy firing room about three hours before launch.

"It was a tough decision to make," Dr. Paine said. "We hated to leave Ken, but we are sure Jack will do a good job."

One of the reporters asked Dr. Paine what he would do if Comdr. Mattingly does not come down with the meales next week as forecast by Dr. Charles Berry, director of medical operations at the Manned Spacecraft Center.

"If Mattingly doesn't get the meales," he said with a wry smile, "someone is going to hold Chuck Berry by the arm while we let Mattingly punch him in the nose."

The astronauts were awakened at 8:58 a.m. local time and ate the classic astronaut breakfast of orange juice, steak and eggs just before 9:30.

Suited up by 10 a.m., Capt. Lovell and Mr. Haise were sitting in the command craft at 10:32. When they were settled in, Mr. Swigert slipped into the center couch, the hatch was closed and the three men began the three-hour job of checking out their spacecraft and launch vehicle.

Launch came right on time at 2:13 p.m. into an almost cloudless Florida sky.

Lifting slowly off launch pad 39-A, the 36-story-tall Saturn-5 rocket seemed to rise straight into the air, then build up speed and turn out toward the sea, its 600-foot-long tongue of flame visible in the sky for almost two minutes.

Launch operations director Walter Kapryan later explained that Apollo-13 weighed 36,000 pounds more than previous Apollos, all of it extra fuel loaded into the rocket's three stages.

The reason for the extra fuel load is that Apollo officials wanted to test out a lift-off trajectory carrying more weight, since later Apollo flights, starting with Apollo-16, will have that much more weight in the spacecraft.

"It seemed almost like an eternity," Mr. Kapryan said, "before that rocket cleared the pad."

The Saturn's giant first stage fired perfectly, and on lifting the craft to a height of 45 miles it cut off right on time, with the second stage firing one second after the first stage fell away.

For some unexplained reason, the second stage's center engine shut down two minutes and seven seconds sooner than it should have.

But the computers on the giant rocket sensed the early shutdown and forced the four outer engines to burn 34 seconds longer to make up most of the loss.

Then, at nine minutes after lift-off, the second stage fell away and the third stage took over the powered portion of the flight. Again, computers told the third stage single engine to burn an extra 34 seconds and this extra thrust was enough to make up the entire loss caused by the early shutdown of the second stage engine.

Aboard the command craft, the crew was quiet but obviously quite impressed by it all.

"It sure is good to be up here again," Capt. Lovell said.

At 2:24 p.m. the crew of Apollo-13 slipped into orbit around the earth and began moving eastward across the coast of West Africa.

"Boy, you just can't beat it up here," said Mr. Swigert.

"As usual," said the veteran Capt. Lovell, "we're beginning to see a beautiful sunrise."

One consequence of the substitution of Mr. Swigert for Comdr. Mattingly was the postponement today of a photography experiment because Mr. Swigert lacks the training for it. Mr. Swigert also apologized for a card listing lunar orbit activities. Ground controllers said they would read it to him later.

The astronauts also were unable to give flight surgeons requested readings on their radiation count meters today, because, as Capt. Lovell said, "we left them all in the (space) suits which are now nicely tucked away."

Here's a Poser
For the T-Men

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., April 12 (UPI).—Astronaut John L. Swigert Jr., the late replacement in the crew of Apollo-13, left the earth in such a hurry he forgot to file his income tax return.

"Have you guys filed your income tax?" asked the capsule communicator, Joseph Kerwin, after the astronauts woke up today. The filing deadline is Wednesday.

"Hey listen," said Mr. Swigert, "that's not funny. Things happened real fast down here and I do need an extension."

There was some laughter from space, but Mr. Swigert added: "I'm really serious."

A spokesman at the Internal Revenue Service in Washington explained that citizens outside the United States are automatically given an extension until June 15.

By qualifying for the flight and saving a one-month delay in the mission, the rookie astronaut has saved taxpayers \$800,000.

Valais Women Get Vote

SION, Switzerland, April 12 (UPI).—Valais today became the eighth of the 26 Swiss cantons to introduce women's suffrage in cantonal matters. By a vote of 26,263 to 9,996, males of the canton on the Italian-French border adopted political equality for women.

SALE OF HAUTE COUTURE
MODELS WITH LABELS

Always from the latest collections. Tax free. Fashionable alterations. CABESSA, 121 Rue La Botz (tel. 222-44-37) (Open every day, except Sundays)

Communist Forces Continue To Attack Green Beret Camp

SAIGON, April 12 (UPI).—Communist forces today attacked a U.S. Special Forces camp near the besieged Dak Seang outpost in the Central Highlands, military spokesmen said.

At least 60 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed in the two-hour battle. About 30 defenders at the Dak Pek Civilian Irregular Defense Group (CIDG) camp also died.

The Communists used explosive charges to break briefly through the perimeter of Dak Pek, one of a string of Green Beret camps along the Cambodian and Laotian frontiers, north of Dak Seang and 310 miles northeast of Saigon.

Heavy fighting also erupted this afternoon half a mile from Dak Seang. The CIDG outpost has been under siege by North Vietnamese forces for 12 days.

South Vietnamese spokesmen said troops from the 42d Infantry Regiment, supported by helicopter gunships and artillery barrages, killed 23 North Vietnamese. One government soldier was killed and six were wounded.

Spokesmen said nearly 1,400 Communists have been slain around Dak Seang during the siege. Government losses are 10 dead and 438 wounded, while 11 Americans have been killed and 43 wounded. Nine Americans were killed in the crashes of three C-47 Caribou transports over Dak Seang.

About 600 fresh South Vietnamese infantrymen yesterday reinforced the remote outpost. U.S. B-57 bombers flew six strikes over jungles 12 to 25 miles south of Dak Seang, dropping more than 540 tons of bombs on Communist positions.

The command said Communist forces carried out 40 attacks against allied units or installations in the 24-hour period ending at 8 a.m. today.

U.S. armored troops supported by fighter-bombers, helicopters and artillery also killed 20 guerrilla troops in fighting near the Cambodian border, military spokesmen said today.

Troops of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division using armored personnel carriers clashed twice with guerrilla infantrymen Saturday 72 miles northwest of Saigon and two miles from the Cambodian frontier. U.S. casualties were two killed and three wounded.

Two U.S. marines also were killed and 13 wounded Saturday in a booby trap explosion ten miles southwest of the northern city of Da Nang.

4 Saigon Papers Seized
SAIGON, April 12 (UPI).—Four Vietnamese-language papers were confiscated today at government orders for carrying stories of police torture of alleged Communist students.

The seizure brought to 14 the editions of seven newspapers that the government has confiscated since Jan. 1 under the federal newspaper code, which permits such action if it "endangers national security."

Saigon university and high school students have demonstrated against the government for the past month. About 25 students have been arrested for pro-Communist activity.

Newsmen Limited
SAIGON, April 12 (AP).—The South Vietnamese have clamped down in the past week on newsmen

covering the war, banning them from Cambodian border areas and refusing to let them go into the field with certain government forces.

The top South Vietnamese information officer, Lt. Col. Tran Van An, said today his troops had no high-level decision to impose a news blackout. But he admitted that local commanders had decided to bar newsmen from border areas, and that he was trying to have these orders rescinded.

Newsmen were barred from the Dak Seang Special Forces camp. The South Vietnamese command claims that more than 1,400 North Vietnamese have been killed in fighting around the camp, and that 11 Americans also have died and are openly disputed by many newsmen here.

Communist Forces Continue
To Attack Green Beret Camp

SAIGON, April 12 (UPI).—Communist forces today attacked a U.S. Special Forces camp near the besieged Dak Seang outpost in the Central Highlands, military spokesmen said.

At least 60 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed in the two-hour battle. About 30 defenders at the Dak Pek Civilian Irregular Defense Group (CIDG) camp also died.

The Communists used explosive charges to break briefly through the perimeter of Dak Pek, one of a string of Green Beret camps along the Cambodian and Laotian frontiers, north of Dak Seang and 310 miles northeast of Saigon.

Heavy fighting also erupted this afternoon half a mile from Dak Seang. The CIDG outpost has been under siege by North Vietnamese forces for 12 days.

South Vietnamese spokesmen said troops from the 42d Infantry Regiment, supported by helicopter gunships and artillery barrages, killed 23 North Vietnamese. One government soldier was killed and six were wounded.

Spokesmen said nearly 1,400 Communists have been slain around Dak Seang during the siege. Government losses are 10 dead and 438 wounded, while 11 Americans have been killed and 43 wounded. Nine Americans were killed in the crashes of three C-47 Caribou transports over Dak Seang.

About 600 fresh South Vietnamese infantrymen yesterday reinforced the remote outpost. U.S. B-57 bombers flew six strikes over jungles 12 to 25 miles south of Dak Seang, dropping more than 540 tons of bombs on Communist positions.

The command said Communist forces carried out 40 attacks against allied units or installations in the 24-hour period ending at 8 a.m. today.

U.S. armored troops supported by fighter-bombers, helicopters and artillery also killed 20 guerrilla troops in fighting near the Cambodian border, military spokesmen said today.

Troops of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division using armored personnel carriers clashed twice with guerrilla infantrymen Saturday 72 miles northwest of Saigon and two miles from the Cambodian frontier. U.S. casualties were two killed and three wounded.

Two U.S. marines also were killed and 13 wounded Saturday in a booby trap explosion ten miles southwest of the northern city of Da Nang.

4 Saigon Papers Seized

SAIGON, April 12 (UPI).—Four Vietnamese-language papers were confiscated today at government orders for carrying stories of police torture of alleged Communist students.

The seizure brought to 14 the editions of seven newspapers that the government has confiscated since Jan. 1 under the federal newspaper code, which permits such action if it "endangers national security."

Saigon university and high school students have demonstrated against the government for the past month. About 25 students have been arrested for pro-Communist activity.

Newsmen Limited

SAIGON, April 12 (AP).—The South Vietnamese have clamped down in the past week on newsmen

covering the war, banning them from Cambodian border areas and refusing to let them go into the field with certain government forces.

The top South Vietnamese information officer, Lt. Col. Tran Van An, said today his troops had no high-level decision to impose a news blackout. But he admitted that local commanders had decided to bar newsmen from border areas, and that he was trying to have these orders rescinded.

Newsmen were barred from the Dak Seang Special Forces camp. The South Vietnamese command claims that more than 1,400 North Vietnamese have been killed in fighting around the camp, and that 11 Americans also have died and are openly disputed by many newsmen here.

Communist Forces Continue
To Attack Green Beret Camp

SAIGON, April 12 (UPI).—Communist forces today attacked a U.S. Special Forces camp near the besieged Dak Seang outpost in the Central Highlands, military spokesmen said.

At least 60 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed in the two-hour battle. About 30 defenders at the Dak Pek Civilian Irregular Defense Group (CIDG) camp also died.

The Communists used explosive charges to break briefly through the perimeter of Dak Pek, one of a string of Green Beret camps along the Cambodian and Laotian frontiers, north of Dak Seang and 310 miles northeast of Saigon.

Heavy fighting also erupted this afternoon half a mile from Dak Seang. The CIDG outpost has been under siege by North Vietnamese forces for 12 days.

South Vietnamese spokesmen said troops from the 42d Infantry Regiment, supported by helicopter gunships and artillery barrages, killed 23 North Vietnamese. One government soldier was killed and six were wounded.

Spokesmen said nearly 1,400 Communists have been slain around Dak Seang during the siege. Government losses are 10 dead and 438 wounded, while 11 Americans have been killed and 43 wounded. Nine Americans were killed in the crashes of three C-47 Caribou transports over Dak Seang.

About 600 fresh South Vietnamese infantrymen yesterday reinforced the remote outpost. U.S. B-57 bombers flew six strikes over jungles 12 to 25 miles south of Dak Seang, dropping more than 540 tons of bombs on Communist positions.

The command said Communist forces carried out 40 attacks against allied units or installations in the 24-hour period ending at 8 a.m. today.

U.S. armored troops supported by fighter-bombers, helicopters and artillery also killed 20 guerrilla troops in fighting near the Cambodian border, military spokesmen said today.

Troops of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division using armored personnel carriers clashed twice with guerrilla infantrymen Saturday 72 miles northwest of Saigon and two miles from the Cambodian frontier. U.S. casualties were two killed and three wounded.

Two U.S. marines also were killed and 13 wounded Saturday in a booby trap explosion ten miles southwest of the northern city of Da Nang.

4 Saigon Papers Seized

SAIGON, April 12 (UPI).—Four Vietnamese-language papers were confiscated today at government orders for carrying stories of police torture of alleged Communist students.

The seizure brought to 14 the editions of seven newspapers that the government has confiscated since Jan. 1 under the federal newspaper code, which permits such action if it "endangers national security."

Saigon university and high school students have demonstrated against the government for the past month. About 25 students have been arrested for pro-Communist activity.

Newsmen Limited

SAIGON, April 12 (AP).—The South Vietnamese have clamped down in the past week on newsmen

covering the war, banning them from Cambodian border areas and refusing to let them go into the field with certain government forces.

The top South Vietnamese information officer, Lt. Col. Tran Van An, said today his troops had no high-level decision to impose a news blackout. But he admitted that local commanders had decided to bar newsmen from border areas, and that he was trying to have these orders rescinded.

Newsmen were barred from the Dak Seang Special Forces camp. The South Vietnamese command claims that more than 1,400 North Vietnamese have been killed in fighting around the camp, and that 11 Americans also have died and are openly disputed by many newsmen here.

Communist Forces Continue
To Attack Green Beret Camp

SAIGON, April 12 (UPI).—Communist forces today attacked a U.S. Special Forces camp near the besieged Dak Seang outpost in the Central Highlands, military spokesmen said.

At least 60 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed in the two-hour battle. About 30 defenders at the Dak Pek Civilian Irregular Defense Group (CIDG) camp also died.

The Communists used explosive charges to break briefly through the perimeter of Dak Pek, one of a string of Green Beret camps along the Cambodian and Laotian frontiers, north of Dak Seang and 310 miles northeast of Saigon.

Heavy fighting also erupted this afternoon half a mile from Dak Seang. The CIDG outpost has been under siege by North Vietnamese forces for 12 days.

South Vietnamese spokesmen said troops from the 42d Infantry Regiment, supported by helicopter gunships and artillery barrages, killed 23 North Vietnamese. One government soldier was killed and six were wounded.

Spokesmen said nearly 1,400 Communists have been slain around Dak Seang during the siege. Government losses are 10 dead and 438 wounded, while 11 Americans have been killed and 43 wounded. Nine Americans were killed in the crashes of three C-47 Caribou transports over Dak Seang.

About 600 fresh South Vietnamese infantrymen yesterday reinforced the remote outpost. U.S. B-57 bombers flew six strikes over jungles 12 to 25 miles south of Dak Seang, dropping more than 540 tons of bombs on Communist positions.

The command said Communist forces carried out 40 attacks against allied units or installations in the 24-hour period ending at 8 a.m. today.

U.S. armored troops supported by fighter-bombers, helicopters and artillery also killed 20 guerrilla troops in fighting near the Cambodian border, military spokesmen said today.

Troops of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division using armored personnel carriers clashed twice with guerrilla infantrymen Saturday 72 miles northwest of Saigon and two miles from the Cambodian frontier. U.S. casualties were two killed and three wounded.

Two U.S. marines also were killed and 13 wounded Saturday in a booby trap explosion ten miles southwest of the northern city of Da Nang.

4 Saigon Papers Seized

Minnesota Judge Called Favorite

Nixon Weighs 3 for Supreme Court

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—A high administration official said yesterday that President Nixon had narrowed his choice for a new Supreme Court justice to three federal judges: Harry A. Blackmun of Minnesota, Edward T. Gignoux of Maine and Alfred T. Goodwin of Oregon.

The source, who has been involved in the decision-making process and who asked that he not be identified, indicated that Judge Blackmun appeared now to have the best chance to be nominated. He was in Washington Friday.

Other sources said Mr. Nixon planned to disclose his choice by the middle of next week.

At the White House, Ron Ziegler, the President's secretary, said "a number of people are under consideration." Asked specifically about Judge Blackmun, he said: "It would be folly for me [to] imply that Judge Blackmun is not under consideration."

The Fortas Seat

Mr. Nixon's first two nominees for the seat left vacant by the resignation of Justice Abe Fortas last year—Judge Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. of South Carolina and Judge G. Harrold Carswell of Florida—were rejected by the Senate.

Following Judge Carswell's defeat last week, Mr. Nixon said he would not nominate another Southerner for the position.

Judge Blackmun sits on a federal appeals court, Judges Gignoux and Goodwin on federal district courts. Legal experts here said yesterday that each had a record of being a "strict constructionist" but that none appeared to be as conservative as either Judge Haynsworth or Judge Carswell.

Last week, Federal Bureau of Investigation agents were in the cities where the three judges live, apparently checking on their backgrounds.

Judge Blackmun is 61 years old, and Mr. Nixon has indicated in the past that he preferred a younger man. But administration officials noted that the President had abandoned one of his earlier requisites—that the nominee be a Southerner—and would probably be willing to relax the age criterion.

Judge Gignoux is 53 and Judge Goodwin is 47. Judge Blackmun is a member of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, which has its headquarters in St. Louis.

A Republican and a graduate of Harvard College and Harvard Law School, he is reported to be a close personal friend of Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, who is also a Minnesotan.

Similar Record

The striking feature about Judge Blackmun, according to lawyers who have studied his decisions, is his similarity to Mr. Burger as judge.

Both are relatively liberal on civil-rights questions but are clearly conservative on issues concerning the legal rights of criminal suspects.

President Nixon and Attorney General John N. Mitchell have repeatedly criticized court decisions that expanded the rights of those accused of crimes.

Judge Gignoux was appointed to the U.S. District Court in Maine by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1957. Because of the light case load in Maine, he has often helped in federal courts outside the state. Last week he was in New Orleans, sitting on the court of appeals there.

He is recognized as one of the country's outstanding experts on bankruptcy law. He is a member of the ethics committees of both the U.S. Judicial Conference and the American Bar Association.

Judge Goodwin is regarded as the most liberal of the three candidates. He was a member of the Oregon Supreme Court until this year, when President Nixon appointed him to the federal bench.

While on the Oregon Supreme Court, Judge Goodwin wrote among others an opinion requiring that a cross be removed from a public park in Eugene, Ore.

The Mitchell Saga: She Gets Aide For Press Issues

WASHINGTON, April 12 (UPI).—Mrs. Martha Mitchell, wife of the attorney general, has hired a press aide in the midst of her latest controversy, generated by her 2 a.m. telephone call to a newspaper in her home state, Arkansas.

She created a major stir last week when she telephoned the Arkansas Gazette and urged it to "crucify" Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., for his vote against the Supreme Court nomination of Judge G. Harrold Carswell.

Mrs. Kay Westendorf, former women's editor of the Houston Post, arrived at the Justice Department Thursday for a briefing from Attorney General John N. Mitchell and to look "at the correspondence file." She went on the Mitchell's private payroll Friday.

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—The Institute for Strategic Studies said yesterday that if current plans are fulfilled, the United States could have 11,000 nuclear warheads in its strategic force by 1975.

That would nearly triple the present U.S. total of about 4,200 nuclear warheads ready for delivery. The ISS said this planned increase "extraordinary."

The Soviet Union "could presumably increase its numerical strength by some similar percentage," the ISS said. It put the Soviet warhead force now at just under 1,900.

These estimates of nuclear weapon strength, given in exceptional detail, appeared in the institute's annual strategic survey. The ISS is a highly respected private research organization, with an international membership and staff.

The survey, covering developments in 1969, dealt also with the Sino-Soviet border dispute, the rise of social violence and other subjects. But it emphasized what it treated as a grave escalation of the nuclear race.

"Qualitative" Aspect

Even more disturbing than the increasing number of warheads ready for delivery by the superpowers, the report said, is the "qualitative" aspect of current research and development programs.

"It is improvements in the efficiency of guidance systems rather than in the efficiency of nuclear explosives which have aroused fears that either the Soviet Union or the United States might hope to destroy the bulk of the other's ICBMs by a surprise attack," the institute said.

"In this way, the whole future of land-based ICBMs has been called into question, since it begins to seem possible that no amount of protection for ICBM silos can compensate for improvements in accuracy now in prospect."

On the American side, the institute mentioned these programs: the design of new land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) and the development of improved submarine-launched vehicles (SLBMs), the testing of multiple warheads, the multiple independent re-entry vehicles (MIRVs) and deployment of an anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system.

Solid-Fuel ICBM

Soviet developments, according to the institute, include first deployment of a solid-fuel ICBM, testing and possible early deployment of a multiple warhead more advanced than that now deployed around Moscow.

Against the background of these developments, the institute commented that "the urgency and importance" of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks "are obvious."

The report expressed the fear that current trends might upset the stability of the U.S.-Soviet "deterrent relationship" and "increase the relative attraction of a first-strike surprise attack."

For example, the report said: "Area defense ABM systems, in as far as they might be thought to defend civilian population effectively against a major retaliatory attack, could tend to loosen the restraints of deterrence."

The institute was, as always, careful to criticize no country. But the figures it gives will almost certainly be used in the United States to counter Pentagon arguments that it is the Soviet Union which is forcing the nuclear arms race.

President Nixon is now under pressure from the Senate and from his own disarmament advisers to propose to Moscow a moratorium on ABM and MIRV development.

One table in the 114-page pamphlet gives the institute's estimate of the number of warheads now "deliverable by U.S. and Soviet offensive strategic delivery systems." These are the figures:

UNITED STATES

Delivery Systems Warheads

ICBMs (land-based) .. 1,054

SLBMs (submarine) .. 1,328

Manned bombers .. 1,853

Total .. 4,235

SOVIET UNION

Delivery Systems Warheads

ICBMs .. 1,300

SLBMs .. 230

Manned bombers .. 450

Total .. 1,980

Another table gives the types of delivery systems in greater detail.

Agnew Asks Justice 'Look'

(Continued from Page 1)

communities should be "the catalyst of dissent," against the pressures of conformity.

Mr. Agnew said, "It seems rather unusual for a man on the bench to advocate rebellion and revolution, and possibly we would take a good look at what the justice is saying and what he thinks, particularly in view of the fact that two fine judges have been denied seats on the bench for statements that are much less reprehensible than those made, in my opinion, by Justice Douglas."

His reference was to Judge Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. of South Carolina and Judge G. Harrold Carswell of Florida, President Nixon's rejected nominees for the Supreme Court.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged yesterday that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court on the basis of "subjective judgments" after its members had been "snowed" by material in "the liberal media" and subjected to "formidable, almost incredible" pressures from organized labor and civil rights activists.

Mr. Agnew made his comments in a CBS television interview.

Agnew: Senate 'Snowed'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew charged

Bonn Honors Envoy Slain In Guatemala

[illegible]

Starting today Paris-New York: The Roomier 747.

The mighty "jumbo jets" were designed by Boeing to carry up to 500 passengers.

But the TWA 747 carries only 342, fewer than any other major transatlantic airline.

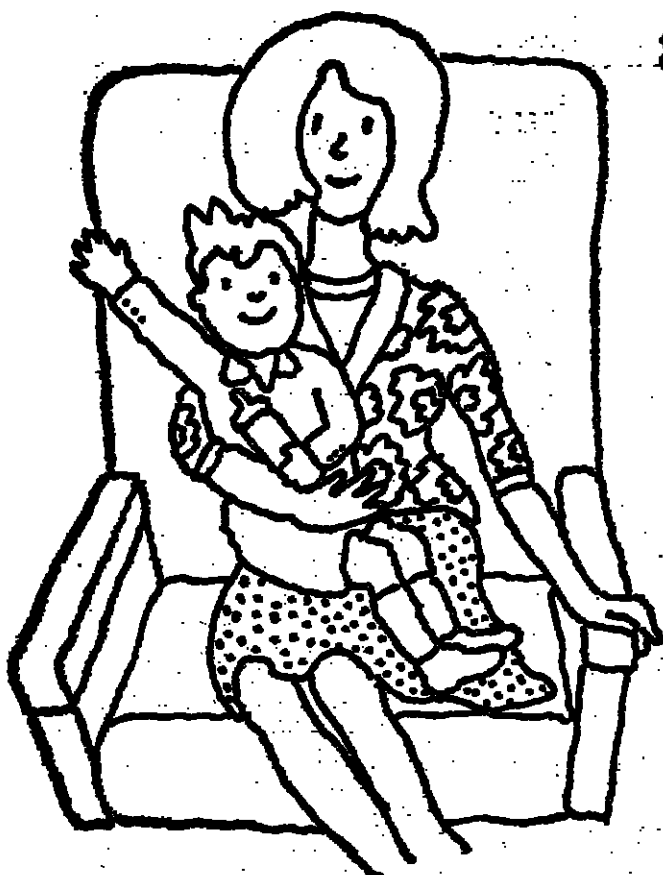
And the amazing thing is that you get all of this extra room and comfort at no extra cost.

More than that, when you arrive in New York, you'll discover a brand new roomier terminal. TWA's Flight Wing One.

It's the only terminal in America ready for the 747 and international passengers.

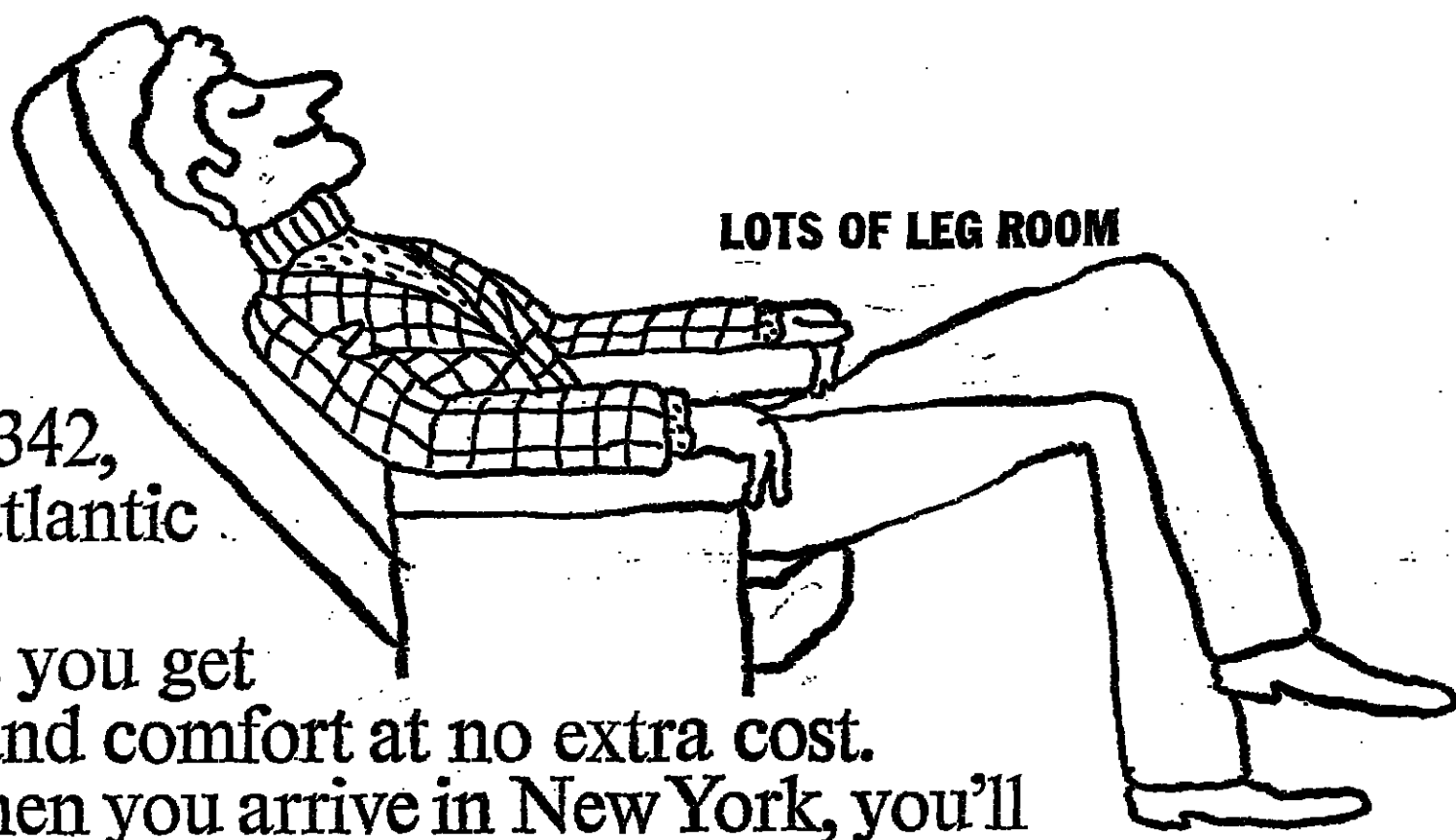
And because we have our own Customs facilities, you will avoid the crush at the International Arrivals Building where every other international airline must deposit its passengers.

TWA's Paris-New York 747 service starts today. At 12 noon. Today, and every day.



WIDE SEATS

Good connections to TWA's daily London and Paris 747 services from major cities, including:
Brussels-Amsterdam-Frankfurt-Hamburg-Geneva-Zurich-Rome.

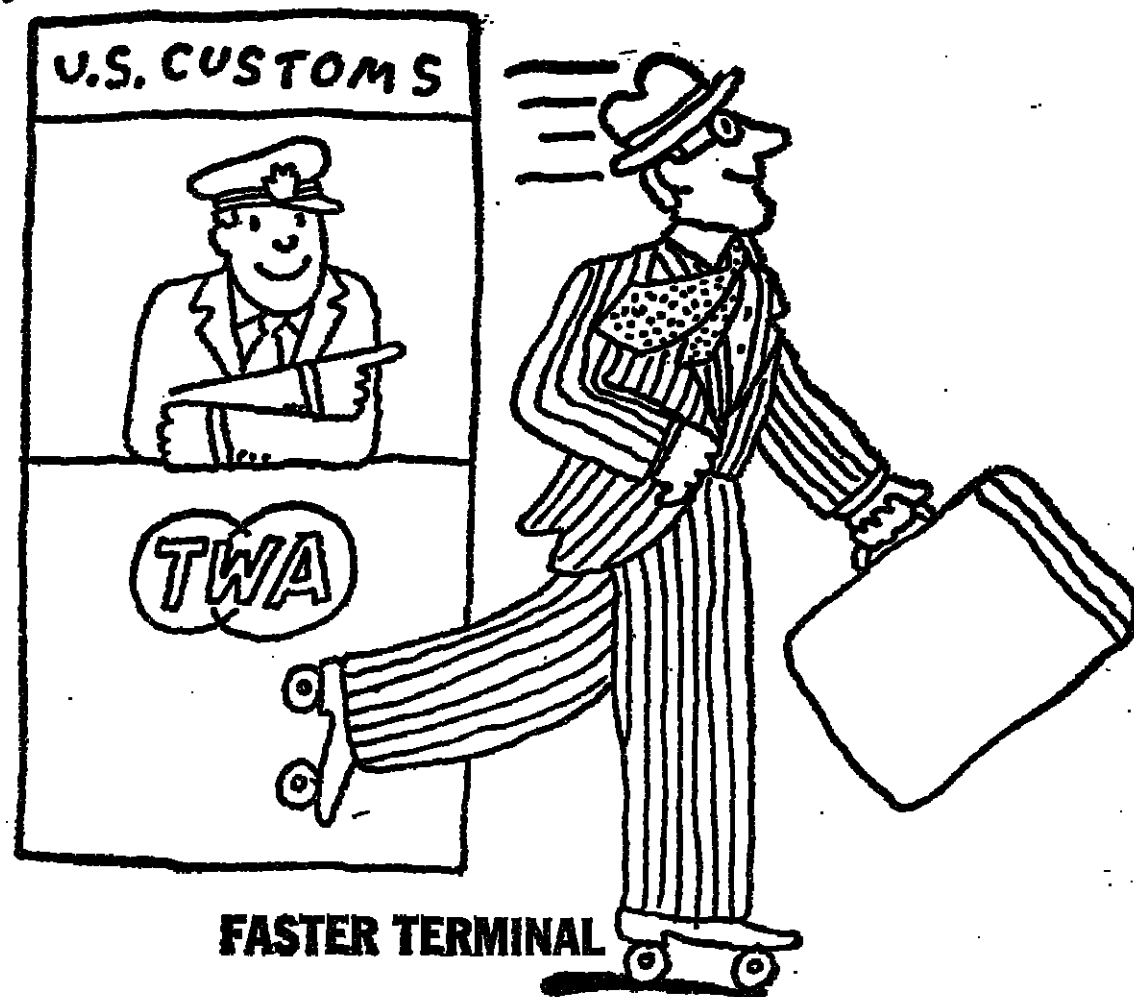


LOTS OF LEG ROOM

TWA

The airline of America to America.

Call a travel agent. He can make things easy for you.



FASTER TERMINAL

Apollo-13 Mission Theme: 'From the Moon, Science'

Holes to Give Vital Clues About Moon

By Walter Sullivan

HOUSTON (N.Y.T.)—The scientific experiments to be carried out by the Apollo-13 astronauts and by means of the instruments they leave on the moon may prove to be the most revealing in man's early exploration of that body.

While data will be gathered on a dozen or more phenomena unobservable from earth, probably the most important of the new procedures will be the drilling of three 10-foot holes.

One will provide a cross-section of material that has accumulated on the moon over a time span measured, perhaps, in millions of years. The other two will be used, starting some 20 days after the astronauts leave and conditions in the holes have returned to normal, to measure the outward flow of heat from the moon's interior.

As on the previous Apollo landings, a nest of scientific instruments, including a package of seismometers to record moon quakes, is to be left behind. With two seismic stations at the Apollo-12 and Apollo-13 sites, 110 miles apart, it should be possible for the first time to determine the locations of events producing moon quakes.

This, plus the heat-flow measurements, could resolve a long-standing argument. Some believe the moon, like the earth, has hot, molten rock in its interior, accounting for the rivers of dark material that seem to have flowed across the lunar surface in comparatively recent times.

Others say the interior of the moon is relatively cool and that volcanic activity has played little or no role in forming its younger features. If so, on the moon, unlike the earth, there would be little internal seismic activity.

The Apollo-12 and Apollo-13 seismic stations should show whether or not the lunar interior is hot and churning. The heat flow measurements should also shed light on this problem. On earth, while heat flow to the surface is not readily apparent (except in such activities as volcanoes and hot springs), it can be recorded anywhere on the earth's surface. It has proved a valuable index of activity hidden far below. Heat flow is high, for example, along the mid-ocean ridges, where molten rock is apparently rising from great depths.

Nature of the Moon

Knowledge of the lunar interior is basic to the broader question of the very nature of the moon—the extent of its resemblance to the earth in the moon's present state, its history and its manner of formation.

The Apollo-13 seismic package will be the third landed on the moon. However, the first, set up during the original Apollo-11 mission, was powered by sunlight, and limited its transmissions of data to the two-week lunar day.

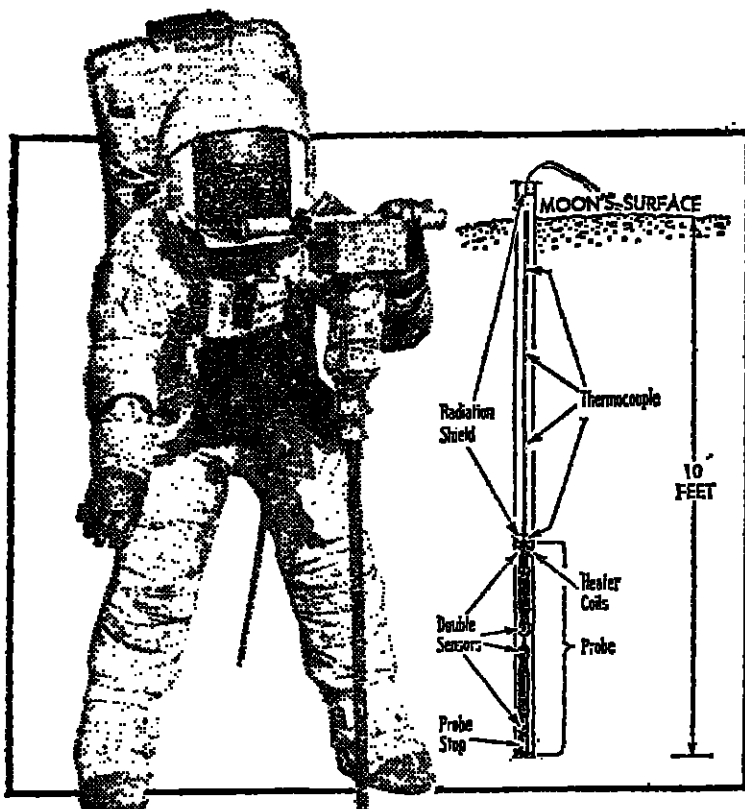
The nest of instruments set up on Apollo-12, and the one to be established on this mission, are powered by SNAP-27, an atomic battery in which the radioactive decay of plutonium 238 generates electricity. The operational lifetime of the battery and instruments is expected to be more than one year.

Rivaling, in scientific interest, the hoped-for data from the moon's interior is the planned collection of mineral specimens from a hilly, upland area of the moon in the vicinity of Fra Mauro crater. The two previous landings were on dark and comparatively level lunar seas—the first in the Sea of Tranquility and the second in the Sea of Storms.

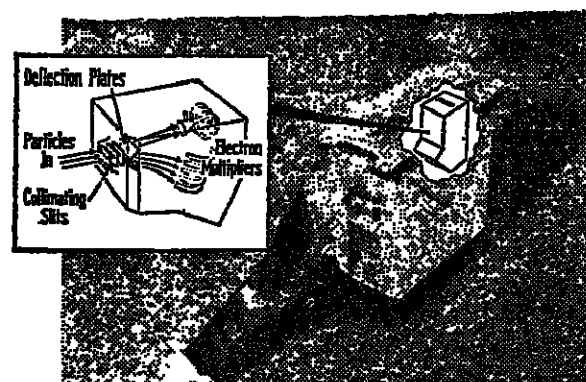
What forces shaped the strange hills of this upland area where the Apollo-13 astronauts are to land? What is the nature of its surface material? Does it represent a very early version of the lunar crust?

By determining its age, through measuring the abundances of various radioactive substances and their decay products, it may be possible to extend the timetable of the moon's history close to the time when the earth itself was forming.

While the first four-hour walk of the astronauts, Capt. James A. Lovell and Fred W. Haise Jr., will largely be spent drilling into the surface and setting up the atomic battery with its nest of instruments, the second such walk will be spent almost entirely in collecting specimens of rock and dust. Special emphasis is being placed on photography of samples before they are collected. This will make it possible for scientists on earth to determine which side of the specimen faced up, its proximity to other objects and its orientation with respect to any magnetic field intrinsic to the moon.



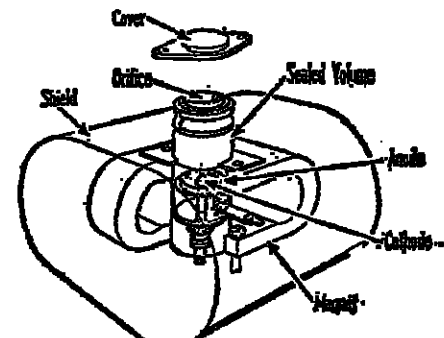
LUNAR HEAT FLOW EXPERIMENT: One of five basic experiments scheduled for Apollo 13 mission, this one is designed to measure rate of heat flow, if any, from lunar interior. Astronaut will have two holes 10 feet deep with battery-operated drill. Sensing probes will be lowered into holes to measure temperature and thermal conductivity of lunar material.



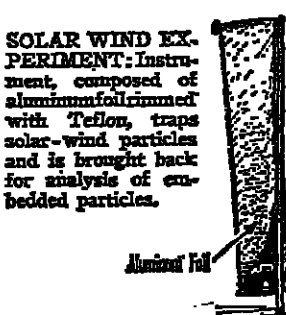
CHARGED PARTICLE LUNAR ENVIRONMENT EXPERIMENT: Device will measure energy levels and direction flow of particles reaching moon from sun. Electrons and protons are physically analyzed at six different energy levels.



PASSIVE SEISMIC EXPERIMENT: Device, levelled manually and composed of three sensors protected by shield, measures seismic activity on moon.

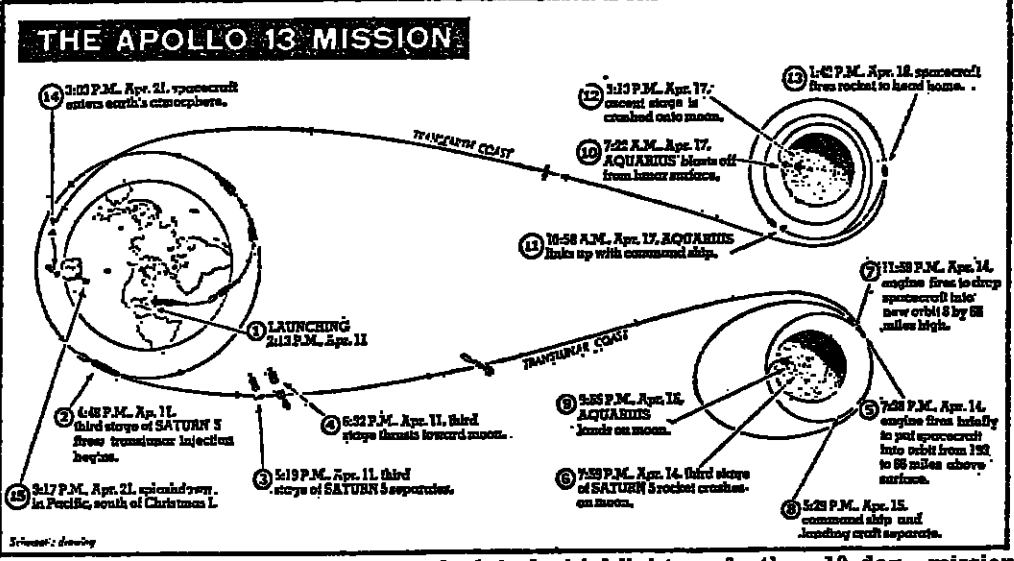
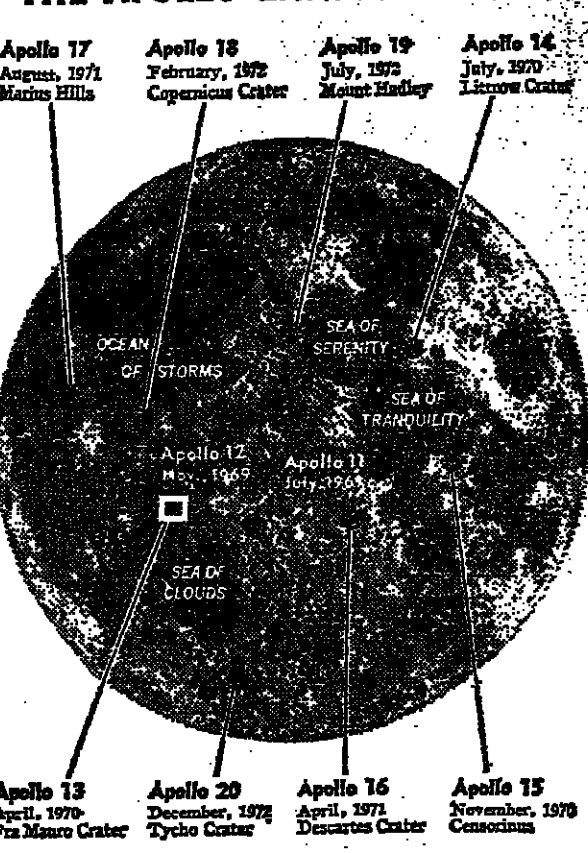


LUNAR ATMOSPHERE DETECTOR: Detects density and temperature of gas traces. In instrument, gas electrons are accelerated by electromagnetic fields, ionized and converted to electric current flowing from cathode to anode.



SOLAR WIND EXPERIMENT: Instrument composed of aluminum foil and sensors, traps solar-wind particles and is brought back for analysis of embedded particles.

THE APOLLO LANDING SITES



Apollo-13 flight profile shows scheduled highlights of the 10-day mission.

Fra Mauro

Landing Site Is Scenic Upland

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON (N.Y.T.)—When the Apollo-13 astronauts touch down on the moon Wednesday they are expected to land in a gently rolling, crater-pocked upland region where the surface has been largely intact for 4 billion years.

Some of the rocks may be substantially older than that. If so they will be close to a time when the moon and the earth were young.

Parts of the landing site may also include the most spectacular lunar scenery men from earth have ever seen.

The site is on something astrogeologists call the Fra Mauro formation—a vast blanket of lunar material thrown out when a colossal meteorite, probably 12 1/2 miles in diameter, struck the moon to blast out the basin of Mare Imbrium, the Sea of Rains.

The basin later filled with other material, probably less ancient, to form the smooth surface of the sea. One of those portions of the moon that looks like a dark patch when seen from earth. The Fra Mauro region looks brighter.

The two previous Apollo moon landings have been on portions of lunar seas believed to be covered with more recent material than the upland region that is the target of Apollo-13. Geologists hope that specimens will be gathered there that are older than any of the rocks brought back by the earlier

flights and far older than any rocks available for man's inspection on the surface of the earth.

The Fra Mauro landing site is more than 30 miles north of a big crater of that name that is visible from earth. The crater was named, long ago, for a 15th-century Venetian monk who was a cartographer. His crowding work was a map in 1469 of the then known world.

The basic geologic map that guides the Apollo-13 plans for the lunar landing was drafted by Richard E. Eggleton and Dr. T. W. Offield of the Astrogeology Branch of the Geological Survey in Flagstaff, Ariz.

Gentle Slopes

During a recent telephone interview Mr. Eggleton described the landing site as gently rolling territory, marked with craters and, in some places, strewn with large boulders and boulders. There may be gentle slopes that rise a few hundred feet above the level.

Plans call for the lunar module to touch down in a clear space between two clusters of craters. One cluster called the Doublet. Craters, the other the Triplet.

During the first of two moon walks the astronauts will set out instruments and then hike to a large, ancient crater less than a mile away. It is called Star Crater because a more recent meteorite impact appears to have made a starlike splash inside it.

During the second moon walk, the two astronauts will make their main exploratory trek of the mission. This will take them on an 8,700-foot round trip to Cone Crater, which may rise 400 to 600 feet above the local terrain.

During that hike they are expected to pass from an area of relatively fine lunar soil to more rugged ground sloping upward gradually to the crater rim.

Quite Spectacular

Mr. Eggleton said this crater edge would probably appear quite fresh with blocks of rock scattered around.

"It will be quite spectacular," he said.

The inside slope of the crater is expected to be considerably steeper than the outside, but the astronauts are not expected to walk much beyond the crater edge.

The crater is of particular interest to geologists because it seems to have been blasted out of the top of a long sloping ridge that is typical of the Fra Mauro formation.

Howard H. Pohn, also of the Astrogeology Branch, said calculations made during the last week indicate that the surface of the Apollo-13 landing site was about 4 billion years old. He said it was older than the Apollo-11 site and substantially older than the Apollo-12 landing area.

Moon Landings: Why Go Back Again?

By Stuart Auerbach

HOUSTON (W.P.)—In the middle of man's second landing on the moon some way taped up this sign in the press room of the Manned Spacecraft Center here:

"Apollo-12 is canceled due to lack of interest."

There are many Americans who feel the same about Apollo-12 and all future moon missions. They feel that exploring the moon is a waste of money that could better be spent on earth. Besides, they say, we've been there once; why go back again?

Other Reasons

Scientists have other reasons for wanting to explore the moon. They think, in the words of Dr. Robert Jastrow of NASA's Institute for Space Studies, that the moon "is a Rosetta stone" that can unlock many secrets about the formation of the earth and the solar system.

"The moon has preserved the record of its past for an exceptionally long time," Dr. Jastrow says. "It holds clues to the early history of the solar system which are unavailable on any other nearby planet."

seven moon missions still to come. That amounts to less than 2 percent of the money already spent in the lunar landing program.

trunk thought it was like a snake, the one who touched the ears thought it was like a bird, and the one who touched the tusks thought it wasn't an animal at all, but a piece of smooth stone.

The moon has many faces. Men have landed on two seas, or smooth seas, and found differences on each.

Now men head for the Fra Mauro highlands, a region that holds great scientific promise. Already scientists are talking about getting rocks back that will be up to 5 billion years old—older than the estimated age of the solar system.



James A. Lovell Jr.

AFTER Jim Lovell came back all a shudder from his (and man's) first voyage around the moon 15 months ago, he sat down and wrote the following description:

"I felt as if I were looking back in history, that if we could only get that scant 60 miles closer—really down there—then we'd have a chance to pry open some of the secrets of creation. The lunar surface was so clear. It beckoned."

Now the astronaut is on his way back to the moon that beckons, and he will have the chance to get "really down there" for at least eight hours of buoyant lunar surface exploration during a 34-hour stay on the moon.

It will be the culmination of eight years of intensive training for the 42-year-old Navy captain. Also it will be his last flight. He says he plans to hang up his helmet after this mission, retiring as the most experienced of all America's astronauts.

Capt. Lovell, the Apollo-13 commander, has been an avid astronaut, and he admits to "an addiction to space flight." He has flown more missions than anyone else, has logged more hours in space and has been in training the longest. He holds the record of having flown 572 hours and ten minutes in space. After this flight, the total should be around 832 hours.

'Back for More'

"There is a fascination about space flight," he says, "which makes you keep wanting to go back for more, to do it just one more time."

James Arthur Lovell Jr. was born in Cleveland on March 23, 1928, but did most of his growing up in Milwaukee. In high school he and a friend built crude, rickety rockets powered by gunpowder and airplane glue. One rocket nearly blew up and injured them both.

When he was turned down by the Naval Academy after high school graduation, Capt. Lovell entered the University of Wisconsin. But he wanted to be a pilot and so, after his sophomore year, he dropped out of school and enrolled in naval flight training at Pensacola, Fla. Within two months, however, he received an appointment at the Naval Academy and went on to graduate 142d in a class of 783. Three hours after his graduation in June of 1952, he married his high school sweetheart, Marilyn Gerlach of Milwaukee. The couple now has four children: Barbara, 16; James, 15; Susan, 11, and Jeffrey, 4.

10,000 Hours Flying

Capt. Lovell, who stands 5 feet 11 inches tall and weighs 170 pounds, joined the astronaut corps in 1962 after several years as a test pilot and instructor. He has logged more than 4,000 hours flying time.

Although the captain said he had been criticized for offering stark descriptions of the moon during the Christmas Eve he spent looking around it in 1968—"the moon is essentially gray," he said, "no color... looks like plaster of Paris, or sort of grayish beach sand"—he is actually something of a poet.

"The vast loneliness up here is awe-inspiring... The earth from here is a vastness of space."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



John L. Swigert Jr.

JACK SWIGERT, the come-lately crewman aboard Apollo-13, is a man who carries several reputations with him wherever he goes—swinger, student, sportsman and systematizer.

"You know how a sailor has a girl in every port?" the astronaut's sister says. "Well, Jack has a girl in every airport, from coast to coast."

Mr. Swigert, who has been flying planes for 22 of his 33 years, is known in many quarters as a rambunctious bachelor. He also has a new reputation, as the first bachelor to fly in space.

But the civilian astronaut has his serious side as well. He holds three college degrees and has won awards for his work as a test pilot.

As for being a systematizer, Mr. Swigert (pronounced shwy-girt) likes things neat, in their place.

"When he cleaned out my freezer one time," his sister recalls, "he had all the juice cans lined up, with the lemonade before the orange juice. He said he did it that way because L comes before O."

Mr. Swigert's eye for detail will come in handy as he pilots the command module Odyssey around the moon while his two fellow astronauts walk about the lunar surface. He will be called upon to execute several involved photographic assignments and to carry out critical docking maneuvers on his own.

Christened John Leonard Swigert Jr., the ruggedly handsome astronaut was born on Aug. 30, 1931, in Denver. His father, a practicing ophthalmologist in Denver, recalls that his son had the measles when he was very young—both kinds, red and German. Mr. Swigert is aboard the Apollo-13 flight because the primary lunar module pilot, Navy Lt. Cmdr. Thomas K. Mattingly 3d, was exposed to German measles at the last minute but did not have antibodies against the disease.

His First Love

As a teen-ager, Mr. Swigert had a built-up Ford engine hotrod and a motorcycle. But his first love was a plane. He took flying lessons at the age of 14, paying half the cost himself by working in a grocery store and doing odd jobs, and earned his pilot's license when he was 18.

He is large for an astronaut—5 feet 11 inches tall and 180 pounds—and his size enabled him to play right guard on the varsity football team at the University of Colorado.

After college, he joined the Air Force, flying fighter jets in Japan and Korea for three years. On one rainy night his plane crashed on a runway and burst into flames. He wriggled out unhurt.

The sandy-haired astronaut spent the next ten years as a test pilot for two commercial companies, Pratt & Whitney in Connecticut and North American Aviation in California. He also picked up two more degrees along the way—a master's in aerospace science from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1965 and a master's in business administration from the University of Hartford in 1967.



Fred W. Haise Jr.

WHEN Fred Haise was a boy growing up in Biloxi, Miss., he built model airplanes as a hobby. But that was as far as his interest in aviation went.

Instead, the youngster, who is now in his way to the moon, wanted more than anything else to become a newspaperman. When he was nine, he put himself on the doorstep of the Biloxi-Gulfport Daily Herald and for the next seven years set type and wrote stories (especially about sports) for the local paper.

Today, the 36-year-old civilian astronaut says he will probably write a book "some day" about his lunar experiences.

Mr. Haise, who keeps to a trim 150 pounds by jogging around the block in a sweatshirt every morning, is the lunar module pilot on Apollo-13. He will accompany Capt. James A. Lovell Jr. down to the lunar surface to conduct scientific experiments and to glean rock samples from the rugged terrain.

A scientist who has worked closely with the astronaut said of him recently: "He's quick to learn, he's alert to problems, he's willing to try anything. And he's a drilling fool." The scientist was referring to the fact that Mr. Haise "got a tremendous kick" out of using a special ten-foot drill in training, which he will be using on the moon to bore three holes.

A friend characterized the astronaut as "a real competitor, a guy who likes to come in first—and usually does."

Skipped 2 Grades

Fred Wallace Haise Jr. was born Nov. 14, 1933, in Biloxi, the eldest child and only son of a civil servant with the Veterans Administration. His father is now dead. His two sisters and his mother still live in Biloxi and they call him "Pecky," a nickname he picked up from portraying a woodpecker in a school play in the first grade.

At 16, he went 25 miles from home to Parkersburg Junior College. A bright child, he had skipped two elementary grades. He majored in journalism at college. He also did some public relations work for the school.

At 18, he recalled recently, "I found myself eligible for the draft." He wanted to be an officer and found that the naval air cadet program was "the only program I could get into at that age and get a commission."

As training ended, he said, "I began to worry me when all at once I realized that I was actually going to have to fly an airplane. I'd had no inclination toward flying prior to that time."

But once in the air, Mr. Haise was hooked. He has logged more than 5,800 hours flying time during his career.

When he got his wings he also took a wife—the former Mary Griffin Grant of Biloxi. The couple has three children—Mary, 14; Frederick, 11, and Stephen, 8. Another child is due in June.

Mr. Haise flew fighter planes with the Marines for two years and then decided to go back to school for a degree. He was graduated in 1955 with honors from the University of Oklahoma, receiving a BS degree in aeronautical engineering.

THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION snatched him up to work as a test pilot, first in Ohio and then at Edwards Air Force Base in California. In 1966, as he was graduating first in a class of special pilot trainees, Mr. Haise was named an astronaut.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Guaranteed Income Spurs Recipients to Work

"It's not a good idea if you like to drink or you're lazy."

—A participant in the income experiment.

By Eve Edstrom

PRINCETON, N.J. (WP).—Giving poor families extra cash to supplement their earnings apparently brings out the puritanical ethic in them.

A sampling of attitudes among 10 percent of families enrolled in an experimental guaranteed annual income project shows that most families in the program express contempt both for welfare payments and for people too lazy to work.

One father who receives a cash payment to add to his working wages said: "It's not a good idea if you like to drink or you're lazy."

A Spanish-speaking father in the same plan said: "It's an honor to work." A Negro machine operator added a qualification: "I love to work—cause I have to," he said.

The family heads who made the above statements receive the income payments under a program similar to the landmark legislation proposed for all of the nation's poor families by President Nixon. The bill is scheduled for a vote on the House floor this month, perhaps this week.

Until now, the preliminary results of that \$4.5 billion government-financed experiment have been put forth in general terms or in cold statistics.

But last month, Mathematica, a research group based here, released verbatim quotations from interviews with 10 percent of the more than 700 families who receive the cash guarantees in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Better Than Welfare

Although a few families expressed some reservations or misconceptions about the program, more typical responses included such statements as it is "four to five times better than welfare" or "it seems simple and uncomplicated compared to most government programs."

Unlike welfare, the families do not have to fill out complicated forms, do not have to account for how they spend their money, do not have to forfeit assets, and are not supervised by case workers and investigators.

In fact, the experiment's workers go out of their way not to advise families. If families need help, such as finding housing, they receive a list of agencies to contact so that they can learn to help themselves. The cash payments are strictly divorced from any services.

To be eligible for the payments, a family submits to a quarterly interview and reports its income and family composition each month. The income report form, as one family said, "couldn't be simpler. You'd have to be pretty stupid" not to understand it.

The one-page form, covering a four-week period, asks the family to list any changes in household members, because grants are based on family size, and to list earnings before taxes and other income such as social security benefits.

Families include their pay-

check stubs with the report. If they don't have stubs, they can submit signed statements from employers. Their benefits are recalculated every four weeks, but are based on average earnings over the last three-month period.

Because the experiment is aimed simply at determining how income guarantees affect work patterns of those who receive them, the families are under no obligation to account for how they spend the extra cash.

Paid Bills Included

But the families have shown a strong desire to prove they are worthy of the payments. Many have voluntarily attached paid bills to their income declaration forms to show how they have spent the money.

That the money is being used in a variety of meaningful ways was also shown by the interviews that Mathematica conducted in February in Trenton, N.J., where the first project families were selected in 1968, and in Paterson, Passaic and Jersey City, N.J., and Scranton, Pa.

Two Scranton families are using the money, spread over a three-year period, to renovate their homes.

"This way we are increasing the value of our home and will have something to show for the money," one family said.

That family has renovated one room and named it the "Council for Grants to Families" room. The council is the subsidiary which issues the payments to the families.

Another family, who noted the payments were enabling it to move from a "dump" to a nicer apartment, said:

"We are trying to plan ahead. In three years, I might be making good money, and by then the kids will be older and my wife could possibly work. It sure has raised our standard of living."

A 60-year-old mother, living with her son's family, said the payment would make it possible for her to delay in applying for Social Security benefits until she was eligible for the maximum amount.

The income guarantee helped one railroad worker to sit out a layoff, and has helped factory workers to get through "reaction without pay" periods. Several families were negative in their responses, saying the money wasn't sufficient to help them provide adequately for their families.

Measure of Security

A more commonly expressed view was that the money gave families a small measure of security in case of illness or job difficulties. This was best expressed by the family who said:

"We aren't using the money to pay the electric bill or things like that. We put a little aside and just having it gives you peace of mind in case anything should happen."

A few families looked upon their bi-monthly checks as windfalls to be used for spending sprees.

One young father has been quite successful in using his guarantee to extend his credit rating so that he could lavishly furnish his public-housing apartment—complete with bar. He also tried to con the experiment's workers out of giving him his payments in one lump sum so that he could have a "stake."

Among those interviewed, there was almost universal contempt for the existing dependent children's welfare program, which began in the 1930s and would be replaced by the Nixon administration's family assistance plan of income guarantees.

One family said that "on welfare you can't go any place or raise your cultural level." Another said welfare "kills people," and a third said welfare "makes liars and cheats" out of people.

Only a few of the income experiment's families did not endorse the concept of a national income guarantee plan. "I don't think it will work," one father said. "It's like putting the whole country on welfare."

But the overwhelming view was expressed by families who said the program was a "good

idea," that "all the people in the cellars and in the slums need it," that "you need a program for those not rich."

"Professionals can always find a job in their field," one Jersey City father said. "But there is no such thing as a guaranteed factory job."

Similarly, a Scranton father said:

"It's giving those who are already trying a chance to get ahead. Everyone can't count on steady work... Take Scranton. Six years ago, if you wanted a job as a dishwasher you had to fight at least ten other guys to get it. Think how much this program would have meant then."

Can Go Down

Most of the families showed clear understanding that the income guarantees, which average less than \$100 a month, go down as earnings go up.

"You work more, you get less," said one father.

Another said he took a job knowing that the guarantee would go down, because he wanted to better himself. And one enrollee, who now receives only \$20 a month, said that small incentive has made him "work harder in the last months putting in overtime whenever I can."

Under eight different combinations of tax rates and guaranteed income levels, the guarantees are entirely eliminated when earnings go above a certain level. To date, 10 percent of the families in Trenton, Paterson and Passaic have increased their earnings so that

they no longer are eligible for the guarantees.

One father correctly figured the point where he no longer would be eligible for benefits and said, "I'd be happy to go above it"—indicating, as many of the answers did, that the cash payments do not slow down work effort.

Typical comments were "I'd rather work than sit" and "It's all I ever knew all my life." Another family head said work was necessary so a guaranteed income plan would be "more like an insurance policy than a handout."

The experiment is being financed by the Office of Economic Opportunity under contracts with the Institute for Research on Poverty at the University of Wisconsin, and Mathematica.

Although begun under Sargent Shriver, then anti-poverty chief in the Johnson administration, the experiment is proving to be a unique testing ground for President Nixon's revolutionary welfare reforms, which appear assured of congressional passage this year.

The reforms are mammoth in that they establish the first uniform federal income guarantee (\$1,600 for a family of four) and include working poor families, as well as the non-working poor, for the first time.

Critics have said the Nixon program might lead to widespread loafing. But the Mathematica interviews suggest the program, in the words of one father, will give the "guy who tries the feeling that it is worth it."



Youth radicalism, symbolized by this drawing from a high school news service, was the subject of a recent book entitled "The High School Revolutionaries."

Another Majority, Not Silent, Writes

By Fred M. Hechinger

NEW YORK (NYT).—"We want America to begin living up to its ideals, and to become a truly democratic country where blacks and whites can live in harmony, and a country where one man's profits do not come from the sweat of another."

"Firebombs, guns, explosives, riots, as long as they don't harm the people in any way, must—and will—be used by the people to liberate the schools. . . . The 'pig' schools will be destroyed."

"When you meet someone you like and he likes you, there is nothing better than having sex together. It's fantastic. We see no reason why we should wait."

Taken From Book

These are summaries of their own philosophies by three youths. They are taken from a collection of 22 original essays, called "The High School Revolutionaries" (Random House; \$8.95), published last week.

The first statement is by a 16-year-old New York private-school student, the son of a psychiatrist. It might have been by an idealistic boy, intent on making a better world, in any generation.

The second is by a 15-year-old former student in New York's Theodore Roosevelt High School and now a radical organizer. He is a member of that angry, irrational cadre that wants to bomb, burn and riot but believes in not hurting anybody.

The third is by a 17-year-old middle-class girl in Madison, Wis., who, having rebelled against a "Puritan home," discovered sex and "the youth culture." She says ecstatically: "This culture is very new."

The essays provide an odd, disturbing insight into a variety of radical minds—idealistic, concerned, psychotic, callous, fanatic, and full of sympathy for the down-trodden and themselves. The three quoted youths are white and affluent, as are the majority of rebels in the book. There are statements by several black students, but their case is so different—and so much more personally compelling—that it is not part of this analysis.

The Interviewers

The editors of the collection, Tom Seigelson and Marc Liblarie, both 24 years old, have taught in New York City public schools. They traveled around the country last year, spending hundreds of hours interviewing students.

"Clearly students are an oppressed majority," writes Mr. Liblarie, thereby establishing his own radical credentials. He believes that "our society clearly discriminates against those human beings who, under 21 or under 18, are considered minors."

Thus, the testimony the editors collected must be read as deliberately selective; but this does not detract from its usefulness in helping to assess what the high school radicals think.

There are some common themes and they are the ones shared by many nonradicals and adults—opposition to racism, inferior ghetto schools, the draft and the war. The violence in Chicago during the Democratic Convention is by all counts the single most compelling rallying point in the radi-

calization of these youngsters. It has assumed the symbolism of a flag.

Seen as Prisons

The schools—public schools in New York, the parochial schools in the provinces, exclusive private academies such as Andover—are all seen as prisons.

Some of the alienation is justified and some of the flaws of mass education are convincingly documented; but the force that binds these views together, contrary to the editors' intent, is a contrariness, a spite and yet also the normal feeling of youth that all its experience and its "repression" is "repressed."

A 16-year-old Jewish girl from a wealthy Jewish Scarsdale home, asks: "What are religious values mean when they include the unquestioning dogmatic support of the militaristic, racist state of Israel simply because its populace is primarily Jewish?"

There is, despite deeply felt concern for humanity in general, no compassion for such historic realities as that, without Israel, millions more might have been added to the slaughter of six million Jews.

There is much agreement that many of the more radical students cut classes regularly because they consider school confining; but when a high school in Westport instituted a do-your-own-thing experiment, absenteeism remained just as high.

Some of the essays merely reaffirm the often cruel double standard of adolescence. After frank talk—perhaps boasting—of adolescent drug use, there is an angry denunciation of an alcoholic teacher.

The Big Question

The question—so poorly resolved by adult America and the schools—is what to take seriously and what to smile at.

"Another thing that makes us different from adults is the whole thing about sex," says the 17-year-old girl who has just discovered it. Then she adds the deeper doubts of youth through the ages:

"The people in the youth culture . . . don't like the fact that they're rich and there are a lot of people starving. . . . It's hard to say what we're looking for really. We know what we don't want, but we're less sure about what we want."

Many disarming passages remind the older generation not to take at face value a 13-year-old sophomore at the Bronx High School of Science who sees the United States as "a horrible beast who will suffer not the slightest defiance, the merest disobedience. . . . Colleges, universities, and public school systems are jails. . . . We are . . . denied knowledge of sex and evolution, restricted in our inalienable rights of free speech, petition and protest."

The students' voice is nevertheless recorded by two fellow-revolutionary teachers, distributed by "pig" publishers; inmates of the educational jails boast of their chronic absenteeism; and despite the charge that no dissent is tolerated, the book's blurb says that three out of five high school principals last year reported some form of active protest in their schools.

Neither ridicule of adolescent contradictions nor worship of revolutionary posturing is the answer. The challenge is to seek out what is rational and salvageable, but not to pander to what is sick—just because it is young.

W. Germany 1st in Water Conservation

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS (NYT).—An anti-pollution study by the 22-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has found that in putting water-conservation techniques to practical use West Germany is perhaps the most advanced nation in the world.

Ten percent of the waste water from German towns and factories is re-used for public and industrial water supplies. German industry meets its water demands by more than 60 percent by recycling waste water within the factories.

The study pays particular attention to the Ruhr industrial complex, where immense quantities of water are not only needed for drinking supplies, but also for industrial washing and cooling operations and for carrying off factory waste matter.

All Ruhr communities, coal mines and factories that discharge polluted water are forced into membership of water purification associations in which financial liabilities for water treatment are assessed on the basis of the amount of pollutants given off.

This provides an incentive for industry to conserve water through recycling operations in which the factories re-process water instead of drawing it from potable supplies.

A mill producing corrugated cardboard at Ebenhausen was cited for advances made in recycling. By removing sludge in settling tanks and cooling the water in a cooling tank, the factory renews its water supplies in a gas scrubbing operation only twice a year.

About 40 to 50 cubic meters of water per ton of pig iron are used in cooling operations in Ruhr blast furnaces. By recycling the water, consumption is reduced to five cubic meters per ton.

To replenish potable water supplies, the study says, the Germans filter polluted water through river banks into infiltration basins.

We call it the multinational bank: It can help you operate a multinational company. Or build one.

For a bank to do its job these days, it has to be where its customers do business.

But it's not only the number of locations that's important. It's where those facilities are placed. And the kind of local and international coverage they offer.

In Europe, for example, Continental Bank has full-service branches serving the major money market centers.

These, plus our affiliates and representative offices, create a network which covers every Common Market country (in addition to England, Spain, and Switzerland).

A multinational operation. For multinational customers.

It lets us give you smooth, fast transfers of funds between widespread locations. And, to help finance those operations, it gives access to capital markets on a world-wide basis.

For the company just beginning to expand internationally, the Continental network can be equally important.

The people who staff our local facilities know their countries. They know the people who make things happen. And they can provide welcome assistance to the company unfamiliar with a new and foreign business environment.

That's the multinational bank. For the multinational company. Or the company that would like to be.

It's what you'd expect from one of the world's great banks.

CONTINENTAL BANK



Continental Bank's full-service Amsterdam branch. Worldwide, the bank has a multinational network of branches, affiliates, and representative offices located on five continents.



Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, 231 South LaSalle St., Chicago, Illinois 60690. Continental Bank International, New York. Offices: Argentina • Bahamas • Belgium • Brazil • France • Great Britain • Italy • Japan • Lebanon • Mexico • Morocco • Netherlands • Republic of the Philippines • Spain • Switzerland • Venezuela • West Germany • Member F.D.I.C.

The Arrows of Apollo

Since Apollo was the destroyer, as well as the physician, it is appropriate enough that the first major pre-flight crisis of the Apollo series should be the threat of illness. Not illness itself, and not such fatal sicknesses as Apollo's arrows might be expected to carry, but for Apollo-13 even the possibility of rubella was enough to send Thomas K. Mattingly 2d out of the project and bring forward John L. Swigert in his place. And only then could the great Saturn rocket launch Apollo-13 on its technologically superb mission.

The injection of German measles into the elaborate Apollo equation, plus the manner in which minor ailments have plagued previous flights, emphasize one aspect of space exploration that may have important implications for the earth-bound. The quarantining of returned moon voyagers was to guard against the introduction of potential health menaces from the lunar surface. That hazard has virtually disappeared; the organic problems of weightlessness are still under constant study. But what does the artificial atmosphere of the space capsules hold for human constitutions, as expeditions lengthen and the prospect of a prolonged stay in some space laboratory looms ahead?

Primarily, the question is still the effect upon the astronauts themselves—their ability to transmit diseases in the confined area of the capsules; the reactions of bodies accustomed to the high bacterial content of the earth's atmosphere to the sterile surroundings of an isolated vehicle, floating in space. But from the experience gained in meeting this situation, there are many advantages to be gained in the study of air pollution, possibilities of artificial hygienization of areas on earth, and the precise relations between the human body and the bacteria which it breathes in, or makes contact with in other forms.

It is little more than a century since man first began to deal with the questions of antiseptics in medicine and surgery, and the frontiers of the general problem are still vague. To the extent that space travel can sharpen them, and give scientific data, and produce a new technology in the subject, the exploration of space may begin to bring man its first important dividends. The other side of Apollo—Apollo the physician, who blunts his own arrows, may thus emerge from the shadow which Apollo the destroyer cast over this thirteenth mission bearing his name.

Moratorium on MIRV and ABM

The Senate's call for an immediate Soviet-American moratorium on nuclear weapons deployment provides President Nixon with an opportunity really to negotiate from strength in the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) when they resume in Vienna April 16. The bipartisan 72-6 vote for the revised Edward Brooke resolution amounts to an offer by the upper house to share the responsibility—and the risks—involved in making this proposal to Moscow.

If the Soviet Union agrees to a moratorium, while negotiations for a comprehensive treaty go forward, it would have to join the United States in suspending the testing and deployment of offensive MIRV multiple warhead missiles and further deployment of defensive antiballistic missile (ABM) systems. A halt in such deployments by both countries now would provide greater security and strategic stability than a continued missile race, which would vastly complicate the SALT negotiations.

Some administration officials argue that American MIRV and Safeguard programs are needed to provide bargaining counters and to pressure the Russians into an agreement. But the effect is likely to be the opposite of what is intended, as the Albert Gore subcommittee on disarmament was recently warned by Prof. Marshall Shulman, director of Columbia's Russian Institute.

"The logical Soviet reaction to such actions would be to question our real intentions, and to redouble their own military efforts," Shulman noted. "If SALT proceeds over a long period, the effect will be to leave us both worse off than if they had never been begun. Negotiating about strategic weapons is not entirely like a poker game—both sides can lose."

Another argument Nixon has been hearing from some of his advisers is that the United States should wait and see what proposals

the Soviet Union advances at Vienna. Apart from the possibility that a parallel Soviet reticence could paralyze the SALT talks, Sen. Brooke of Massachusetts reported last week that a high administration official has acknowledged that if the Soviet Union should propose a moratorium, "the U.S. would certainly be responsive." It was to avoid this kind of diplomatic brinkmanship, which could risk failure in SALT, that Brooke urged and the Senate now has agreed that Nixon should take the initiative in proposing an immediate moratorium.

There is little or no risk in a moratorium of limited duration. The science advisers to four presidents, several past Pentagon research chiefs and the Central Intelligence Agency are all convinced that unilateral verification could detect the kind of extensive moratorium violations that alone might significantly endanger the strategic balance during SALT negotiations.

In the final analysis, as The Times has argued for almost two years, the central issue is whether it is in the American interest to have MIRVs and ABMs on both sides or on neither. Once MIRV development begins, it will become progressively more difficult, if not impossible, to turn back. Halting MIRV is not a technical problem, but one of political will. If the will is there, technical means to effectuate it can be devised.

The political will, in the first place, depends on the President. But the decision is not his alone. A straightforward Soviet moratorium proposal could force his hand. The Senate, by attaching a moratorium proposal to pending ABM and MIRV appropriations or voting them down outright, could do the same. There is a substantial chance that it will do just that if Nixon refrains from the moratorium proposal he now has been urged to put forward.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Mediation in the Middle East

The killing of 30 Egyptian children in an Israeli bombing attack is the kind of horror made inevitable by the present situation of mounting violence in the Middle East. The urgent, immediate need is for a properly supervised cease-fire. This, evidently though, could be achieved only through mediation. It seems all the more regrettable that the proposed visit to Cairo by one possible mediator, the distinguished Jewish and Zionist leader Dr. Nahum Goldmann, should have been killed almost at its inception. While it is perfectly understandable that Mrs. Golda Meir's cabinet should wish official contacts with President Nasser to be undertaken by somebody of its own choice, this should not rule out unofficial contacts by eminent intermediaries, Jewish or non-Jewish.

—From the Observer (London).

The Rejection of Carswell

The silent majority... did not materialize in the Congress... This failure of the executive illustrates both the new split between conservatives and liberals that now

characterizes American political life and the difficulties raised by Mr. Nixon's "Southern" designs. It is certain that this liberal majority will be found again on other problems. It will undoubtedly strive to block some repressive bills under preparation. It will not accept without fighting the pause in desegregation which the White House now considers necessary... The least that can be said is that President Nixon took a false step. By compelling the liberals to unite, he probably jeopardized more than he believes a general policy of which Vietnamization is evidently a part.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

The Vote in Rhodesia

Mr. Ian Smith, whose party made a clean sweep of the white seats... in last week's Rhodesian election should be drinking a grateful toast today to Mr. Harold Wilson. Those sanctions that were intended to divide the white community have united it as never before. Failures are frequent in politics. But this one is absolute.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 13, 1895

PARIS—The French Parliament has but just voted the Budget of 1896, though it should have been some time since occupied with the discussion of that of 1896. Up to the last moment, during the debates, many fine things have been said in the Senate, as well as in the Chamber, on the necessity of reducing the expenditure. No one, however, has had the courage to take the bull by the horns and fairly and squarely attack the superannuated monument of routine which is called French administration.

Fifty Years Ago

April 13, 1920

PARIS—The word "Salon" is made to cover a wide range of subjects, from a periodic gathering of notable persons to picture exhibitions and expositions generally. Paris is the home "par excellence" of every species of Salon. In vain, the friends of Old Paris protest against the cluttering up of the Tuilleries Gardens. The more they complain the more the shows are amplified, and the litter of one set of buildings is no sooner torn down than another is begun. But perhaps, this is only a sign of the times.



If Roosevelt Had Lived?

By C. L. Sulzberger

THE HAGUE—On April 13, 1945, I was in Moscow when the news was received that late the previous day President Franklin Roosevelt had died.

For the only time during many visits to the Soviet capital I saw people weep in public, groping through the streets in "dazed sorrow" even though World War II was approaching its triumphant end. It was as if the emotional Russians had lost a personal friend.

When he learned of Roosevelt's death, Ambassador Averell Harriman immediately went to see Stalin. I noted after talking with the ambassador: "Stalin was clearly moved by Roosevelt's death and worried about its implications. He held Harriman's hand for a perceptible time, saying nothing."

"Then, with Molotov present, they talked. Harriman wished to explain how very important to the American situation and therefore to the international situation this tragedy was. He put it up to Stalin point-blank that Russia must cooperate strongly now."

"Harriman told Stalin that Truman was a middle-of-the-road New Dealer, an excellent man with the Senate, an able man determined to carry out Roosevelt's policies, and, though not experienced in foreign affairs, was a man who chose good advisers and listened to them."

Tough Talk

New, "revisionist" historians like to date the cold war's start from the moment Truman took over, arguing inferentially that had

Roosevelt only lived this immense split would have been avoided. It is pointed out that 11 days after entering the White House, Truman declared that if the Russians did not cooperate on Eastern Europe "they could go to hell."

After visiting the new president, Molotov complained: "I have never been talked to like that in my life." Truman replied: "Carry out your agreements and you won't get talked to like that."

Some people now contend that Washington initiated the cold war; that once he learned of the atomic bomb project, Truman felt strong enough for a tough approach, maintained American troop positions in the Soviet zone of Germany and attempted actively to intervene in what was to become Moscow's sphere of influence.

The facts are different. Roosevelt himself had another attitude from that with which he is credited. Moreover, Churchill told me (July 9, 1960): "I admire Truman but he knew nothing when he first came in—although he learned fast."

"It was a tragedy that he had the initial ignorant period. It was then we lost Eastern Europe. The never understood or made any recommendations. We should have taken Berlin and Prague, where the United States had two armored divisions stranded just three days march away."

A Warning

Just before his death, Roosevelt, disturbed by Soviet accusations of double-dealing, warned Stalin: "It would be one of the great tragedies of history if, at the very moment of the victory won within our grasp, such distrust, such lack of faith, should prejudice the entire undertaking after the colossal losses of life, material and treasure involved. Frankly I cannot avoid a feeling of bitter resentment toward your informers, whoever they are, for such vile misrepresentations of my actions."

Charles E. Bohlen, Roosevelt's adviser on Soviet affairs, reports: "I saw at this time many evidences of President Roosevelt's serious concern over the deterioration of our relations with the Soviet Union."

"He had considered Yalta the test of the ability of the three powers to resolve their differences and to work toward the common purpose, namely, keeping the peace of the world. He was profoundly disturbed by the evidence of the Russian violation of the agreement on Poland and the agreement covering the Balkan countries."

The Yalta Accord

Bohlen refutes claims that Yalta conceded to Moscow control of Eastern Europe. He concludes: "Such an agreement was not made in any form, shape or manner. The declaration on liberated Europe is the exact antithesis of any spheres of influence agreement in Europe, since it provides for the participation of all three major allies in any of these matters dealing with occupied countries."

It was Stalin's outrageous violation of the Yalta accord which started the cold war. It was not the death of a pro-Soviet Roosevelt and his replacement by a reactionary Truman that touched off political conflict.

Ex post facto conjecture is fruitless, but to attribute to Roosevelt a potential Soviet policy differing entirely from Truman's is nonsense. Roosevelt had reached the end of his patience at precisely the moment his life was snuffed out.

'Bring U.S. Together' Or, 'Tear Us Apart?'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon has put the worst possible interpretation on the Senate vote against Judge Carswell, and the only way to make things more difficult and dangerous now is to put the worst possible interpretation on the President's remarks.

He had a couple of rough weeks. The mail strikes forced him to call out the troops and may have cost him his budget surplus. The air controllers' strike is another challenge to the authority of the federal government. On the one hand, he has been charged with scuttling the school integration program, and on the other, he has been threatened with force in Florida for trying to integrate the Manatee County schools.

On top of this, the war in Vietnam has been speeding wildly into Southeast Asia, the anti-war forces have been reviving their efforts for a quicker withdrawal of U.S. troops, some of his most influential generals have been asking him to halt the retreat from Vietnam temporarily, and last week's casualty list went up to 157 dead and 1,179 wounded, the highest in seven months.

In short, the pressures and frustrations of the presidency suddenly closed in on him these last few weeks, and the surprising thing is not that he reacted bitterly to the Carswell defeat but that he waited so long and committed his bitterness to paper.

Delayed Reaction

If he had blown his temper right after the Senate vote, it would have been understandable. Instead, he took a long sail down the Potomac with Attorney General Mitchell in the Sequoia Wednesday night and then a day later came back and charged his Carswell opponents in the Senate with hypocrisy, and implied a political campaign against them.

This lock was much like a calculated blunder in which a President who promised in the campaign to "bring us together" was escalating a regional and racial fight that would certainly tear us apart.

Before going down this murky trail, however, it is well to find out if this journey is necessary. Most of the leaders of the debate against Judge Carswell, including several of the key Southern senators who voted against him, have sent a communication to the President, couched in the most conciliatory terms, insisting that they would not vote for an executive who would not vote for a qualified Southern conservative on the Supreme Court.

In fact, they have all but implored him to nominate another Southern conservative and put their sincerity to the vote, and until he has time to respond to this suggestion, it would be pre-

ture to conclude that he is determined to have a campaign with the Senate and an election campaign based on regional and racial issues.

The mood of the capital is ready venomous enough to fuel, quite without such a campaign, the President's charges of "hypocrisy" being interpreted by some senators as "an insipid attack on the integrity of the Senate" and this, in turn, is being denied by assistant press secretaries at the White House.

Meanwhile, even conservative commentators like James H. Kilgus of the Washington Post syndicate are calling for the resignation of Attorney General Mitchell, while Mrs. Mitchell is calling up the Arkansas Gazette and urging that paper to "crucify" Senator J. William Fulbright of Arkansas for voting against Judge Carswell.

Committee Vote

Maybe another sail down the Potomac on the presidential yacht with the Republican leaders of the Congress is now in order. They will certainly deny what he proclaimed in his statement that "the Senate has said that no Southern federal appellate judge would be better than a strict interpretation of the Constitution can be elevated to the Supreme Court."

More than that, they can point to the fact that a majority of the 17 members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, perhaps the most conservative committee in the upper chamber, voted against Judge Carswell, 9 to 8.

President Nixon, though disappointed and angry, can afford to reflect on the present state of affairs. After all, many other presidents have been through this before. Even Lyndon Johnson was twice rebuffed on his nominations of Judges Fortas and Thornberry, and for all the talk about the present "one-sided" Supreme Court, the fact is that in the eight years since Justice Chief Justice Warren, and Associate Justices Burger, and Associate Justice Harlan, Brennan, and Stewart were appointed by either President Eisenhower or President Nixon. And between them they will have a majority after the next judge is confirmed.

Nobody really knows now, except the President himself, whether he was motivated by anger or took a calculated decision to use the defeat of Judge Carswell as an excuse for an election campaign against the Northerners on the left and George Wallace's battalions on the right.

At least, he has been given a chance to compromise the issue, and if he chooses the divisive battle instead, there will be plenty of time later on for everybody to get into the battle.

Letters

Cause of Kidnappings

Juxtaposition of two correct assertions concerning political abductions from your editorial page of April 9 leads one to two unavoidable conclusions. The assertions: (1) "Such international manifestations of internal violence... will not be cured until there is an adequate attack on the fundamental disease, the persistent poverty and injustice in wide areas of the world, the drive of desperate men to despicable deeds." (Reversion to Banditry, N.Y. Times); (2) "As long as government cells are packed tight with thousands of patriots, guerrillas will have to resort to abductions." (Crybaby, Latin of International Opinion).

The first conclusion from the above is that governments who pack their cells with patriots are one of the principal sources of the fundamental disease; the second conclusion is that countries like the United States and Germany counter the attack on the fundamental disease by continuing the financial support and arms aid needed for such repressive governments to exist.

(Dr.) JAMES A. BELL, Strasbourg.

'Beautiful Tomorrow'

In Disneyland, California, a mechanized, plastic-skinned man and wife at a stand of General Electric appliances and sing a song about "A Great Big Beautiful Tomorrow" (GEBT). The admin-

istration, only one step behind the thinkers at Disney and GE, took the song to heart, when it expressed its interest in a proposal to extend the 6-year-old "Great Big Beautiful Tomorrow" ride in the United States by given psychological tests to determine the potential for criminal behavior (GEBT, April 6). When followed by the prescribed "massive psychological and psychiatric treatment for children found to be criminally inclined," this approach could very well be a step toward a reduction in the statistics of crime.

But a "potential for criminal behavior" has no causal connection to the committing of a crime. Nor does any array of psychiatrists and psychologists with an infinite supply of inkblots have the right to play God. Does a 6-year-old even understand what a law is? And if not, how could any authority given the legal right to separate him from his peers on the basis that the child would some day be a criminal?

Crime is not a mental disease. It is a signal of political disorder. Unlike either maniacs or 6-year-olds, the criminal knows when he breaks the law. The criminal mentality is a conscious response to political and social conditions. When the politicians confront the fact that much crime, though certainly punishable, is a quite human response to the possibilities existing in the criminal's social and political environment, the end of the crime wave will be in sight.

DAVID H. SCHWARTZ, Rome.

By Condon Bakstansky

The floating rate would be unique for a bond issue, although the practice is common on such financing practices as revolving credits. Also marking the ENEL plan as different are the denominations in which the notes will be offered—expected to be \$1 million minimum for the banks and something between \$50,000 and \$100,000 for the public place-

Finally, for the banks in the deal, there is a plan to make their holdings, after a grace period of a year or so, "convertible" into smaller-denomination notes similar to those of the original public offering. As the public sector notes will be listed, this would give the banks the liquidity advantage of trading in their holdings.

Thus, aside from the very size of the offering, its possible precedent-setting is being close-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

WEEKLY COMPARISON

MONTHLY		COMPARISONS	
	Feb.	Prior Mth.	1969
Employed	78,822.00	77,213.00	76,181.00
Unemployed	3,427.00	3,486.00	2,923.00
Industrial production	152.4	169.0	169.0
Exports	\$198,500.00	\$201,300.00	\$183,600.00
Consumers Price Index	137.5	131.8	134.4
Construction contracts	215	205	205
Manufa. inventories	\$96,703.00	\$96,185.00	\$98,385.00
Imports	\$295,200.00	\$324,700.00	\$312,700.00
Imports	\$295,200	\$324,700	\$312,700
	Jan.	Prior Mth.	1969

*Figures shown are subject to revision by source. *000 omitted.
Commodity index, based on 1957-58=100, and the consumers' price index, base=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Economic Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-58=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Personal income is reported by the Bureau of Economic Statistics. Contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

By Alexander R. Hammer

Turnover in both markets was the smallest in months. One broker commented: "Individual and institutional investors are unwilling to make purchases until they receive further indications of the trend of first-quarter earnings re-

Heavy Losers
It was the same story on the American Stock Exchange, where the price change index fell .59 to close at 24.33, its lowest level in almost two years. Turnover on the exchange fell to 12,543,595 shares from 14,584,015 the week before.

By Thomas E. Mullaney

Despite continued labor turmoil and high-wage settlements, a declining economy and still rising prices, school desegregation problems and increasing tension in the world's war areas, the stock and bond market weathered all the trials very

Like the preceding week, however, last week's performance of the markets was wary and hesitant. Investors were marking time pending the disclosure of new data on the course of the economy and the first-quarter corporate earnings reports over the next few weeks. Although the markets' near-

The atmosphere has improved in recent weeks by the disclosure that the government's restrictive fiscal and monetary policies have been relaxed and by the widespread feeling that a serious recession will be averted.

One important prop for the economy—consumer spending—may be moving up soon again as a result of higher wages, increased Social Security benefits and lower taxes. At the same time, however, the increased force of demand and less fiscal restrictiveness in Washington will make the fight against inflation more difficult.

Another area of greater strength in the second half of the year may be the housing sector as a result of the "jaw-

With the encouraging news offsetting the adverse developments, the financial markets held quite steady again last week. As in the previous week, the leading stock market averages showed virtually no change in relatively slow trading. The market's only real excitement lately has been provided by the glamour stocks, which have remained under fairly heavy selling pressure on the prospect of some lackluster earnings re-

Loss of Volume

Wall Street has been bothered more recently by the decline in trading activity than by the action of stock prices. As a result, the New York and the American Exchanges will restore their full five-and-a-half-hour trading days on May 4.

interest rates might continue to slip lower.

In the tax-exempt bond market, for example, interest rates rose sharply last week as new bonds sold slowly and dealers worried about selling more than \$1.2 billion of new issues over the next 30 days—a record volume.

The Bond Buyer's index of tax-exempt bond yields climbed to 6.33 percent last Thursday, up from 6.11 percent the week before. From mid-December until the middle of last month, this gauge of city and state bond yields dropped 95 basis points, or nearly 1 full percentage point. Since then, however, the index has been retracing its footsteps, relinquishing 40 percent of its decline.

Bond men were wondering about last Tuesday's meeting of the Federal Reserve Open Market Committee, the 12-man policy group of the central banking system, which gathered in Washington to decide how to influence monetary affairs for the next several weeks.

From the point of view of the government bond market, the meeting was important because the Treasury will announce on April 29 how it plans to refund \$7.79 billion of 5 5/8 percent notes and \$8.76 billion of 6 3/8 percent notes coming due on May 15.

During the large refinancing, the Federal Reserve is bound to keep the credit markets on an "even keel" to facilitate the government's operations. Thus, last Tuesday's meeting, in effect, set policy for the next month and a half.

In the economic area, there were no developments or commentary last week that exerted
(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

№ 1

[illegible]

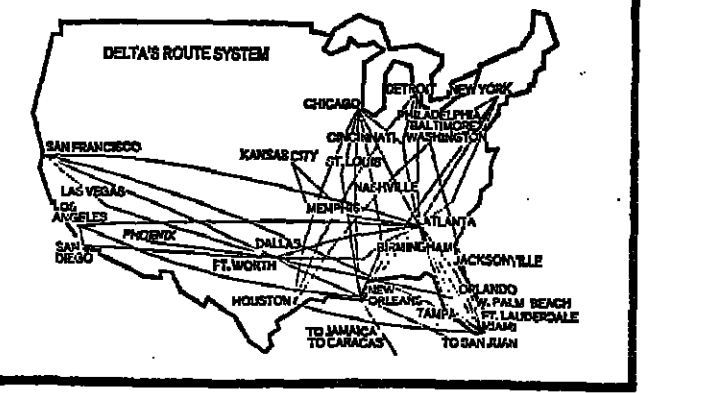
Delta discount fares for U.S. visitors!

Discount 50—50% off Day Tourist or First Class fares for round or circle trips within U.S.A. (13 to 45 days). Children 50% off adult fare. Residents of all countries outside Western Hemisphere are eligible. Ask about minimum fares and stopovers.

See U.S.—\$220 Tourist Travel to every city on Delta's domestic routes. Take as long as 30 days. \$220 Tourist, \$250 First Class. Anyone is eligible who resides and departs at least 100 miles beyond the border of any U.S. State.

Visit U.S.A.—25% discount 25% off Day Tourist or First Class for round or circle trips within the U.S.A. Good up to 90 days. Anyone is eligible who resides and departs at least 100 miles beyond the border of any U.S. State.

**For details, see your Travel Agent or
Delta Air Lines European Sales and
Reservations Office: 43 Pall Mall,
London; Tel: (01) 839-3156/7.
Cables: DELTA/INC. LONDON.**



Domestic Bonds

Bonds	\$1,000 High Low Last	Net
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	\$1,000 High Low Last	Net
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	\$1,000 High Low Last	Net
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2

Bank Stock Quotations

Closing prices of the week's trading

Bank	High	Low	Last	Net
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	+ 1/2

Foreign Bonds

On N.Y. Exchange

Bonds	\$1,000 High Low Last	Net
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2
Alb. Red 7 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	+ 1/2

Membership offering

March 1, 1970.



CLASS A PREFERENCE SHARE UNITS OF LEISURE INTERNATIONAL LTD.

SPONSORS OF

TRAVEL FUND

\$4.00 per unit

OFFER EXPIRES MAY 31, 1970.

LEISURE INTERNATIONAL LTD. is a diversified holding company incorporated, for tax reasons, in the Grand Cayman Islands, British West India. Although similar to Mutual Funds, LEISURE INTERNATIONAL LTD. is not a fund in the traditional sense, but a public company which acquires direct ownership in travel, leisure and entertainment-oriented businesses. All benefits received by the Club are passed on directly to members. For the above reason, LEISURE INTERNATIONAL is introducing something unique—the opportunity of combining PROFIT WITH PLEASURE.

For complete details, write for membership offering

LEISURE INTERNATIONAL LTD.

c/o L.G. STIERS, Agent for

REMANCO SALES LTD.

Arabellastr. 5/136,

West Germany.

LEISURE INTERNATIONAL LTD.

C/O L.G. STIERS, AGENT FOR:

REMANCO SALES LTD.

8 Munich St.

West Germany.

Please send me complete details on Leisure International Ltd.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

Country _____ Tel. No. _____

Announce Extension of Only U.S. Insured Bank Plan That

Allows Free Checking and Top Interest at Same Time

New Block of "U.S.A." Bank

Accounts Being Released to

Residents of All Countries

CHICAGO (SP)—Citizens Bank & Trust Company has announced that a new block of its unique "United Security Accounts" is being released to residents of nations outside the United States.

These are the only bank accounts in the world that pay highest legal savings interest on all money deposited yet let accountholders write checks on credit against the entire account.

This interest is earned on money that would ordinarily earn nothing in a conventional checking account.

Unlimited checks can be written without affecting the interest earned. With no service charges, a "free payment period" permits the "U.S.A." Account to be used like a completely free checking account. This special U.S.A. Cheques are self-identifying like Travelers Cheques throughout the world.

The bank is in the \$100,000,000 class with exceptional reserves and full U.S. Government's

F.D.I.C. insurance for all accounts. It is part of the U.S. Federal Reserve System and depository for Government public funds. All transactions are by airmail through the world's largest international clearing system. There is no minimum or maximum balance requirement.

Although "U.S.A." accounts are held by 40,000 depositors in the U.S. and 30 other countries, new accounts have only been available at limited, fixed intervals, mainly to persons recommended by current accountholders. Now the bank says it will release a block of new accounts for residents of other countries without recommendations.

During the limited application period, anyone living outside the United States is invited to send, without obligation, for a free booklet describing the special advantages of these accounts. A coupon provided below should be sent without delay.

FREE BOOKLET COUPON

Howard S. Hadley, U.S. Director

Citizens Bank & Trust Co., Dept. 18-A

O'Hare International Airport Bldg.

Chicago, Illinois 60666 U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Hadley:

Please send me a free booklet with full information on how

I can earn interest and write free checks at the same time with your exclusive United Security Account.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Country _____

CITIZENS BANK & TRUST COMPANY

A TRUST COMPANY

assets over \$100,000,000

F.D.I.C.

watch it go

AFCA

watch it go

watch it go

watch it go

watch it go

watch it go

watch it go

watch it go

watch it go

For reservations call your travel agent, any Hilton hotel or Hilton Reservation Service. IN PARIS: 273-16-25. IN FRANKFURT: 28-47-45. IN LONDON: (01) 493-8888

Player Just Misses Today's Playoff

Littler Ties Casper in Masters

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 12 (AP)—Billy Casper and Gene Littler, golfing companions for a quarter of a century, tied for the lead in the Masters today with 77½ and will meet in a 36-hole playoff tomorrow.

South African Gary Player failed in a bid to make it a three-way playoff when his ten-foot putt for a par on the final hole missed by two inches on the high side.

Casper, haunted by the memory of a final-round collapse last year when he shot an after three rounds, shot a final 71 one-under-par on the Augusta National course.

Littler, one stroke back going into the final round, had a 70 Player also took a 70 for 280 and third place.

Bert Yancey was locked in a four-hole fight with them over the last nine holes, but followed 13 consecutive pars with a bogey on the final hole. He finished with a 70 for 281.

Tommy Aaron, Dave Stockton and Dave Hill followed at 283. Stockton and Hill had 70s and Aaron matched par at 72.

Jack Nicklaus, who was favored to win his fourth Masters, came next at 284 after a final-round 89 that included an eagle 3 on the second hole.

The 18-hole playoff tomorrow will be the first in four years here. It was a scrambling dogfight all the way, with seven players locked within two strokes of each other at one point late in the day.

Eventually, however, Casper, Littler, Player and Yancey emerged as Aaron, Stockton and Hill.

about two inches and rolling some ten feet past. He missed the return putt for a bogey.

"A camera bothered me there," he said. "I had to regrab my putter. I didn't mis-hit it," he said of the putt. "I hit it well, but my putting was bad throughout the tournament. I played so well and putted so poorly."

He took three putts at three holes today, and missed two putts of under six feet for birdies.

New There Are Two Casper, a soft-spoken, generally colorless veteran from Bonita, Calif., was one shot in front going into the final round—the same position he held last year.

But in 1969 he collapsed with a 40 on the front nine and finished in a tie for second, one shot back of George Archer.

And for a while it appeared that it might happen again. The 39-year-old two-time winner of the U.S. Open birdied the fourth hole from six feet, then ran afoul with a double-bogey 7 on the eighth.

He put his first in a trap, and just got it back to the fairway. His third came to rest under a refreshment stand and he got a drop, only to put the next in the woods.

The double bogey, paired with a birdie by Littler at the same spot, dropped him two strokes off the lead. Littler held his one-stroke pace over Casper, Player and Yancey after 14 holes and seemed to have the 1970 green coat on his back when he went under with a birdie at No. 15. However, Casper then also birdied the 15th.

Littler then lost a stroke with a bogey on the 16th.

Then it was Player and Casper. Each drove onto the fairway, but Player dumped his second in the same trap that destroyed Yancey's chances. Casper had a putt of about ten feet for a birdie.

Player blasted out, with his explosion shot missing the cup by

about two inches and rolling some ten feet past. He missed the return putt for a bogey.

"A camera bothered me there," he said. "I had to regrab my putter. I didn't mis-hit it," he said of the putt. "I hit it well, but my putting was bad throughout the tournament. I played so well and putted so poorly."

He took three putts at three holes today, and missed two putts of under six feet for birdies.

New There Are Two Casper, a soft-spoken, generally colorless veteran from Bonita, Calif., was one shot in front going into the final round—the same position he held last year.

But in 1969 he collapsed with a 40 on the front nine and finished in a tie for second, one shot back of George Archer.

And for a while it appeared that it might happen again. The 39-year-old two-time winner of the U.S. Open birdied the fourth hole from six feet, then ran afoul with a double-bogey 7 on the eighth.

He put his first in a trap, and just got it back to the fairway. His third came to rest under a refreshment stand and he got a drop, only to put the next in the woods.

The double bogey, paired with a birdie by Littler at the same spot, dropped him two strokes off the lead. Littler held his one-stroke pace over Casper, Player and Yancey after 14 holes and seemed to have the 1970 green coat on his back when he went under with a birdie at No. 15. However, Casper then also birdied the 15th.

Littler then lost a stroke with a bogey on the 16th.

Then it was Player and Casper. Each drove onto the fairway, but Player dumped his second in the same trap that destroyed Yancey's chances. Casper had a putt of about ten feet for a birdie.

Player blasted out, with his explosion shot missing the cup by

about two inches and rolling some ten feet past. He missed the return putt for a bogey.

"A camera bothered me there," he said. "I had to regrab my putter. I didn't mis-hit it," he said of the putt. "I hit it well, but my putting was bad throughout the tournament. I played so well and putted so poorly."

He took three putts at three holes today, and missed two putts of under six feet for birdies.

New There Are Two Casper, a soft-spoken, generally colorless veteran from Bonita, Calif., was one shot in front going into the final round—the same position he held last year.

But in 1969 he collapsed with a 40 on the front nine and finished in a tie for second, one shot back of George Archer.

And for a while it appeared that it might happen again. The 39-year-old two-time winner of the U.S. Open birdied the fourth hole from six feet, then ran afoul with a double-bogey 7 on the eighth.

He put his first in a trap, and just got it back to the fairway. His third came to rest under a refreshment stand and he got a drop, only to put the next in the woods.

The double bogey, paired with a birdie by Littler at the same spot, dropped him two strokes off the lead. Littler held his one-stroke pace over Casper, Player and Yancey after 14 holes and seemed to have the 1970 green coat on his back when he went under with a birdie at No. 15. However, Casper then also birdied the 15th.

Littler then lost a stroke with a bogey on the 16th.

Then it was Player and Casper. Each drove onto the fairway, but Player dumped his second in the same trap that destroyed Yancey's chances. Casper had a putt of about ten feet for a birdie.

Player blasted out, with his explosion shot missing the cup by

Sunday Games

Tigers Hand Orioles First

Defeat, 7-2

BALTIMORE, April 12 (AP)—Joe Niekro, backed by a 13-hit Detroit attack, gave the Tigers relief help by Tom Tommerman, hurled the Tigers to a 7-2 victory over Baltimore today, ending the Orioles' season-opening winning streak at five.

In the fourth inning, relief Mike Cuellar and reliever Dave Leonard were driven from the mound during a five-run Tiger rally. Niekro, who hurled a shutout in his American League debut last Wednesday, yielded a first-inning blank to Mark Belanger, then throttled the defending American League champs until the eighth.

Senators 6, Red Sox 5 Mike Epstein hit his third home run of the season and Frank Howard barely missed a pair on two doubles high off the left-field fence as Washington beat Boston, 6-5.

Jerry Moses gave the Red Sox a brief lead in the second inning with Boston's first homer of the season and Carl Yastrzemski added one in the seventh. Casey Cox, tagged for 13 hits, won his second straight with relief help in the ninth when a three-run Boston rally fell short.

Indians 2, Yankees 1 Sam McDowell fanned ten batters and moved past Carl Hubbell on the career strikeout list as Cleveland nipped New York, 2-1.

McDowell allowed only five hits in his besting Mel Stottlemyre, who yielded four hits in seven innings. His ten strikeouts raised his total to 1,684 and he now ranks 34th on the career list in his ninth major league season. Hubbell pitched his 16th year. Russ Nagelson's first big-league homer in the seventh proved to be the winning run.

Angels 7, Royals 5 Roger Repox and Jim Fregosi hit home runs in a five-run sixth inning, lifting unbeaten California to a 7-5 victory over Kansas City. The Angels' explosion against Dick Seaton and Joe Mauer collected just four hits in seven innings. The Angels had 16 hits to raise their team average to .349. Aurelio Rodriguez and Jay Johnstone each had four hits.

Brewers 5, White Sox 2 Rookie Danny Walton's third two-run homer in two days helped Milwaukee whip Chicago, 5-2, in the first game of a double-header.

Walton's sixth-inning homer gave the Brewers a 5-1 lead against losing Tommy John. Carlos May scored both Chicago runs. In the fourth he doubled and scored on Duane Josephson's single. He later hit his first home run of the season.

Mets 6, Cardinals 1 Gary Gentry held St. Louis to four hits for 8 2/3 innings and Joe Puy, Cleo Jones, Ron Swoboda and Jerry Grove drove in runs to give New York a 4-1 triumph and hand the Cardinals their first loss.

James Doughty led the Cardinals in the winning run in the third inning with a single and scored Bud Harrelson, who had singled and stolen second. Jones also stole second and scored on a single by Swoboda. Ron Taylor replaced Gentry with two out and two on in the ninth and retired pinch-hitter Phil Gagliano on a long fly.

On Friday, batterymates George Culver and Joe Tuma each knocked across two runs during a seven-run third-inning outburst to help the Cardinals win, 7-3.

Pirates 4, Phillies 6 Luke Walker and Chuck Hartenstein blanked Philadelphia for four hits as Pittsburgh ended the Phillies' three-game winning streak, 4-0. A homer by Jose Pagan and a triple by Roberto Clemente were the big blows for the Pirates.

Astros 8, Braves 7 Joe Pepitone drove in two runs with a double, triple and homer to support the knuckleball pitching of ex-Yankee teammate Jim Bouton and lead the Astros to a 7-2 triumph over Atlanta.

On Friday, Henry Aaron hit the 13th grand slam home run in his career, most among active players, to give the Braves a 5-0 victory behind the pitching of George Stone. Oil Hodges holds the National League record for career grand slams with 14. Aaron is in second place, one ahead of Ernie Banks.

Padres 4, Dodgers 6 Ed Spiezio drilled a two-run homer in the second inning and Dan Coombs and Ron Herbel combined for a shutout as San Diego beat Los Angeles, 4-0. For the Dodgers, off to their poorest start since moving from Brooklyn in 1958, it was their fifth loss without a run. They have collected just four runs and 23 hits in 45 innings.

On Friday, Nate Colbert got a two-run homer and relief pitcher Dave Roberts retired 17 consecutive batters as the Padres defeated the Dodgers, 7-2.

Bill Mazeroski drove in one run with an eighth-inning single, then hit a two-run homer in the ninth, giving Pittsburgh a 2-1 victory over Philadelphia. Mazeroski's homer off Jim Bunning snapped a 1-1 tie in the tenth and the Pirates won behind right-hander Steve Blass, who gave up seven hits in going the distance. The Phillies had tied the game 1-1 in the ninth when Deron Johnson doubled and pinch-runner Terry Harmon moved around to score on fly-outs by Tim McCarver and Larry Riske.

Astros 3, Braves 3 Jim Wynn hit a pair of tape-measure home runs and teammates Joe Pepitone, Tommy Davis and Doug Rader also homered, leading Houston to an 8-3 victory over Atlanta. The five home runs in one game were a club record.

Right-hander Larry Dierker, a 20-game winner last season, won his second game, blanking the Braves until the ninth, when he was tagged for three runs, two on a homer by Orlando Cepeda. Wynn sliced off Phil Niekro into the purple seats, the third row of the yellow seats, the third row, was only the second ball hit that high in the five-year history of the stadium.

Rodriguez Paces Sweep By Porsche in BOAC

BRANDS Hatch, England, April 12 (AP)—A Porsche-917 driven by Pedro Rodriguez of Mexico and Leo Kinnaman of Finland won the BOAC 1,000-kilometer sports car race today, with the West German factory placing five cars in the top six.

Vic Elford of Britain and Denny Hulme of New Zealand were second, while Britain's Dick Attwood and West German Hans Hermann were third, also in 4.5-liter Porsche-917s.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

The virtual clean sweep by Porsche opened up the factory's lead in the world championship, giving it 24 points against the 15 points of Ferrari's best car, driven by Chris Amos of New Zealand and Arturo Merzario of Italy, finished fifth.

rouse and West Germany's Gerhard Moch in a similar car.

Ragazzoni Formula 2 Victor HOCKENHEIM, West Germany, April 12 (AP)—Clay Ragazzoni of Switzerland, driving a Tecno, today won the Jim Clark Memorial Formula 2 race in a thrilling duel with Japan's Tetsu Ikuzawa, who drove a Lotus.

Ragazzoni, runnerup to the Japanese by a tenth of a second in the first 20-lap run, beat Ikuzawa by four-tenths of a second in the second heat. The Swiss clocked sections of 41.35 and 40.25 for the total of 40 laps measuring 270.76 kilometers (168.4 miles). Ikuzawa was timed in 41.34.5 and 40.26.7.

Austria's Jochen Rindt, winner of the season's first Formula 2 race, was involved in a pile-up early in the first section of the race. He finished the first 20 laps in his Lotus, but did not start the second.

Rindt angrily criticized "drivers who can't drive, but risk everything."

The winning Porsche covered the distance in 6 hours 45 minutes 24.6 seconds for an average speed of 92.15 mph (148.30 kph). Elford and Hulme finished five laps behind the winning car in this rain-drenched 355-lap race around a slippery 2.65-mile (4.2 km) track.

It was a triumph for the Rodriguez-Kinnaman partnership, who won the Daytona classic last month in the same car.

Rodriguez, in particular, who drove for all but one of the six and three-quarter hours, revelled in the rain-drenched conditions. The Mexican spun twice and was called in to be reprimanded early in the running for a passing when a yellow warning flag went out because of a crash.

Rodriguez climbed from ninth place on lap five to take the lead five laps later. He kept the lead the rest of the way.

The Ferrari challenge, plagued throughout by water on their electrical systems, finally ended when a car ran out of fuel with only four laps to go. The car driven by Jackie Ickx of Belgium and Jackie Oliver of Britain was eighth, although the two Ferraris had posted the fastest times in the trials.

Fourth was the Porsche-908 of Giv Van Lempe of Holland and Finland's Hans Laine, ten laps behind, while sixth place was held down by Frenchman Gerard Larue.

Denver Rockets Clinch Western Title in ABA

DENVER, April 12 (AP)—The Denver Rockets, behind Spencer Haywood's 44 points, defeated Miami, 145-141, Friday night for their 16th straight home-court victory and the Western Division title in the American Basketball Association.

The Rockets were in last place Dec. 11, when Joe Belmont took over the coaching reins. They have compiled a 40-14 record under his guidance, 30-2 at home.

ABA Standings EASTERN DIVISION

Indiana 57 34 .625
Kentucky 44 38 .537 1/2
Cincinnati 40 42 .488 1/2
New York 37 45 .450 1/2
Pittsburgh 36 46 .438 1/2
Miami 35 47 .427 1/2

WESTERN DIVISION
Denver 49 33 .598
Washington 44 38 .537 1/2
Dallas 40 42 .488 1/2
New Orleans 37 45 .450 1/2
San Antonio 36 46 .438 1/2
Portland 35 47 .427 1/2

Friday's Results
Pittsburgh 124, Washington 124 (Stricker 45, Lewis 32, Carter 23, Crawford 44, L. Jones 25; Freeman 42, Sidle 37).

Miami 115, New York 112 (Freeman 33, Lehman 31; Moore 25, Carter 23).

Indiana 124, Washington 119 (R. Brown 35, Pettit 30, Barry 28, Brown 19).

Dallas 115, New Orleans 111 (Combs 26, Lusk 12, Jones 25, Franz 18).

Pittsburgh 124, New York 112 (Stricker 45, Lewis 32, Carter 23, Crawford 44, L. Jones 25; Freeman 42, Sidle 37).

On Friday night, the 19-year-old Hall smashed his national 400-yard individual record with a time of 3:59.36.

Hall had set his previous record of 3:59.36 in 1968, when he won the 400-yard individual title at the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico City.

Debbie Meyer, the 1968 Olympic triple crown winner, made a winning comeback in the 400 individual medley final after finishing eighth in the preliminary. She came home first in the final in 4:12.2.

On Friday night, the 19-year-old Hall smashed his national 400-yard individual record with a time of 3:59.36.

Hall had set his previous record of 3:59.36 in 1968, when he won the 400-yard individual title at the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico City.

Debbie Meyer, the 1968 Olympic triple crown winner, made a winning comeback in the 400 individual medley final after finishing eighth in the preliminary. She came home first in the final in 4:12.2.

On Friday night, the 19-year-old Hall smashed his national 400-yard individual record with a time of 3:59.36.

Hall had set his previous record of 3:59.36 in 1968, when he won the 400-yard individual title at the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico City.

Debbie Meyer, the 1968 Olympic triple crown winner, made a winning comeback in the 400 individual medley final after finishing eighth in the preliminary. She came home first in the final in 4:12.2.

On Friday night, the 19-year-old Hall smashed his national 400-yard individual record with a time of 3:59.36.

Hall had set his previous record of 3:59.36 in 1968

